P & O
WHISKY IS
10 YEARS OLD.
Drink no Inferior BLEND.
OF ALL DEALERS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,022—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, AUGUST 23, 1900.

ESTABLISHED 1818.
PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY, 2 P.M.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1900.
"M." VALETTA	5023	F. N. Tillard	25th Aug.
* BENGAL	4056	S. Barcham	1st Sept.
M.L. EGYPT	7912	C. F. Preston	8th "
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	15th "
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	22nd "
* PENINSULAR	6267	W. A. Wheler	29th "
M.L. PARRAMATTA	4886	A. Symons	6th Oct.
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	13th "
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. B. Gordon	20th "
* PENINSULAR	6267	W. A. Wheler	27th "
M.L. CHINA	7912	T. S. Angus	3rd Nov.
* ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	10th "
M.L. EGYPT	7912	C. F. Preston	17th "
* PENINSULAR	6247	W. A. Wheler	24th "

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

The steamer marked "M" proceeds to Marseilles only, and not to London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to Sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of Sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 11 A.M., and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 6th August, 1900.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

TO TRIESTE DIRECT VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

Steamer	Captains.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	G. Klausberger	4,119	1st Oct., 1900.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,149	1st Nov., 1900.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600.	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

TO TRIESTE, VIA KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID AND FIUME.

Steamer.	Captains.	Tons.	To sail
* TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	in Aug., 1900.
FRANZ FERDINAND	G. Costanzo	6,043	in Sept., 1900.

* She will not call at Karachee.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
Available for 6 months	Rs. 560.	Rs. 575.
Available for 12 months	" 1,060.	" 625.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Steamers leave TRIESTE for BOMBAY direct on the 3rd and those via KURRACHEE on the 23rd of each month.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG-KONG, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	A. Bilaffer	4,746	25th Aug. 1900.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 8, Aug. 1900

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
ANNAM	6,357	Peydenot	30th Aug., 1900.
YARRA	4,249	Schmitz	27th Sept., 1900.
INDUS	6,357	Duchatean	29th Oct., 1900.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

S. S. "INDUS," 6,357 tons, Captain, Duchateau, to sail on or about the 22nd August, 1900.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,

GRINDLAY & Co.,
CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSAGES booked without charge, and on favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING Car and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
TEA PLANTERS, RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, booked at reduced rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND *via* JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and of Sailings by all Lines sent FREE on Application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

London Agents: GRINDLAY & CO.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 24th Aug., at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KARACHI DIRECT.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on the 28th August.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,477 tons, at 10 a.m., on the 23rd August, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Lingo, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Bussein, to the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, AND LAMU.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 4th September.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,820 tons, on or about the 25th August.

FOR MANILA.

A THREE-WEEKLY direct service has been started from Calcutta to Manila, calling at Rangoon, Penang and Singapore. Rates for Passengers and Cargo, and dates of sailing can be obtained from the Undersigned

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 22nd August, 1900.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged and best available Berths secured at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O. and all other Steamers, FREE OF CHARGE for COMMISSION.

LATEST LIST of SAILINGS, Fares and full information furnished by return of post on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers Travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

EVERY ASSISTANCE rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay, Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co, LONDON.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS, PASSENGER AND FORWARDING AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. Mail and all other Steamers, including Non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. & O. at favourable Rates, and special attention to the Selection of Berths and Grounding of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued from any Railway Stations in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS allowing breaks of journey at all places of interests.

SPECIAL REDUCTIONS to Missionaries and Railway Officials.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at Bombay, Calcutta, London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Venice, Genoa Marseilles, Paris, Colombo and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Missionaries and Government Officials to Europe via China and America.

PASSENGERS' BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured against theft and all risks.

PACKAGES of every description stored and shipped as cargo to all Ports at Lowest Rates.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and amounts placed on DEPOSIT for FIXED PERIODS or to be available for HOME REMITTANCE.

LOANS granted against approved security.

DRAFTS issued and REMITTANCES made, CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT supplied for the use of Travellers, also SOVEREIGNS and BANK NOTES.

STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold. DIVIDENDS, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Agency Business transacted.

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, RANGOON, COLOMBO,

EASTERN EXPRESS.

SPECIALLY organized for the conveyance of packages, between India and the United Kingdom at a through rate, inclusive of all charges except Insurance and duty.

Parcels, without limit of weight, are conveyed from Bombay or Karachi to any Railway Station in the United Kingdom at

6 annas per pound.

Parcels are conveyed to the Ports of London and Liverpool only at the rate of

3 annas per pound.

For large parcels and packages Messrs. LATHAM & Co. recommend their established and well-known

HOME EXPRESS,

as being the most economical and comprehensive mode of despatch. Full particulars of which will be furnished on application.

CARGO SHIPMENTS undertaken at especially reduced rates by Mail, Regular Lines, and Cargo Steamers, particulars of Sailing of which can be obtained from Messrs. Latham & Co.'s Monthly Shipping Circular, or by application.

INDO-AMERICAN EXPRESS.

MESSRS. LATHAM & Co. have also completed arrangements enabling them to accept Parcels for transmission to New York at the rate of

Rs. 2 per cubic foot,

Inclusive of Freight and all Shipping Charges.

Particulars as to free delivery charges in New York and parcel rates to any interior town of the United States to be had on application.

LATHAM & Co.,
Shipping and Forwarding Agents.

BOMBAY :	KARACHI :
MARKUR'S BUILDINGS, Apollo Street, Fort	Bunder Road.

Represented in London, Liverpool, and Paris by

GEO. W. WHEATLEY & CO.

PRIZES! PRIZES!!

SUITABLE FOR

GYMKHANA AND ATHLETIC MEETINGS.

ELECTRO-PLATE AND SILVER

PRIZE CUPS AND BOWLS

A COMPLETE SELECTION OF

SILVER AND E.P. GOODS.

BEST LONDON-MADE.

GOLD JEWELLERY.
FANCY GOODS.

FITTED BAGS AND CASES OF ALL KINDS.

TREACHER & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

PAR EXCELLENCE THE LEADING BRAND

OF INDIAN CIGARS.

WRITE FOR ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST AND CATALOGUE.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,

McDOWELL AND CO., LD.,

MADRAS. LONDON.

HOMEWARD-BOUND PASSENGERS AND TOURISTS.

MESSRS. LATHAM & Co. receive and store Surplus Baggage and re-ship the same.

Articles of Indian Art manufacture received and packed securely for transit.

MESSRS. LATHAM & Co. being directly represented at all the principal European, American, and Australian ports by thoroughly reliable Agents, all packages entrusted to their care will be expeditiously and economically cleared and despatched on arrival at destination.

If desired, passengers can be met on arrival by Messrs. LATHAM & Co.'s Agents.

BOMBAY,	KARACHI,
MARKUR'S BUILDINGS, Apollo Street, Fort.	Bunder Road.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,

VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES, GIRGAUM.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country Constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness, (30,) and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
Commission on Horses Bought or Sold	17
Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED FOOD OATS, BRAN Supplied, &c.

NEWSPAPER SUPPLY AGENCY,

15, BANK STREET.

THIS AGENCY SUPPLIES THE

BOMBAY DAILY PAPERS

FOR PERUSAL IN THE

MORNING AND NOON

AT MODERATE MONTHLY SUBSCRIPTION

ALSO

HOME-PAPERS AND MAGAZINES.

Mofussil Residents are also supplied with Papers

FOR TERMS APPLY TO

VINCENT AND COMPANY.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c. &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to The Manager "Bombay Gazette," Steam Press.

SHAMROCK JEWELLERY.

"There's a dear little plant that grows in our isle,
'Twas St. Patrick himself, sure, that set it,
And the Sun on his labour with pleasure did smile,
And the dews from his eyes oft did wet it.
It thrives through the bog, through the brake, through the mireland,
And he called it the dear little Shamrock of Ireland.
The sweet little Shamrock, the dear little Shamrock,
The sweet little, green little Shamrock of Ireland."

SHAMROCK SCARF PINS
SHAMROCK BANGLES
SHAMROCK SLEEVE LINKS
SHAMROCK BROOCHES
SHAMROCK LOCKETS
SHAMROCK PENDANTS
SHAMROCK CIGARETTE CASES
SHAMROCK MATCH BOXES.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

JEWELLERS, WATCHMAKERS, &C.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

VIOLINS AND FITTINGS,

A LARGE AND ASSORTED COLLECTION.

REAL FRENCH AND SPANISH GUITARS,

NEAPOLIATAN MANDOLINS,

BANJOS, AUTO HARPS, ZITHERS, ETC.,

DETAILED PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

SOUNDY & CO., LD.

W. & A. GILBEY'S

WINES, SPIRITS &C.,

WHISKY,	PORT.
Spey Royal	Invalid.
Provost	Spanish.
BRANDY.	Blanco (White Port.)
Universal	MARSALA.
RUM.	Castle V. P.
Governor-General,	MADEIRA
Jamaica.	Crown.
SCHNAPPS	CHAMPAGNE,
Silverstream	Extra Dry, Vintage 1893.
OLD TOM.	HOCK.
Castle I.	Hochheimer.
SHERRY	BURGUNDY.
Manzanilla.	Beaune Castle I.
Amontillado.	SLOE GIN.
Spanish.	

THE GENERAL AGENCY.

CHURCH GATE STREET,
FORT, BOMBAY.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.,

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE : 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

SEE REPORT AND OPINIONS OF THE PRESS AS TO THE REMARKABLE PROGRESS MADE BY THE COMPANY.

ENDOWMENT NON-FORFEITABLE POLICY

FOR Rs. 3,000.

PAYABLE AT AGE 60 OR AT DEATH IF PREVIOUS, WITH PROFITS.

If, at any time, the assured under this plan should desire to cease paying any more premiums, he can obtain a paid-up Policy for such a proportion of the original sum assured as the number of premiums paid bears to the number agreed upon. Thus a gentleman who had assured at age 30 for a Policy of Rs. 3,000 payable at age 60 or at Death, if previous, after 5 years' payments, would be entitled to a Free paid-up Policy for Rs. 500 free of future payments.

MONTHLY PREMIUM.
At age 20, Rs. 6-9-0
At age 25, Rs. 7-8-0
At age 30, Rs. 8-14-0
At age 35, Rs. 10-13-0
At age 40, Rs. 13-12-0
At age 45, Rs. 18-10-0

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES.

Absolute Security.
* Funds invested in Government Securities and in accordance with the Indian Trust Act.
* Policy holders can appoint their own Directors.
90 per cent. of Profits to Participating Policy holders.
Policies simple in form, worldwide and indisputable.
Lapsed policies revived without fine.
Liberal Surrender Values. 40 per cent. of the Tabular premiums paid.
Loans to Policy holders at 6 per cent. interest.
Guaranteed 5 per cent. Investment Policies. Life and Endowments.
Immediate payment of Claims.
Non-forfeitable though Suicide.
Medical fees and stamps on Policies are payable by the Company.
* The Empire of India is the only Company that offers these guarantees of Security.

The sum Assured is PAYABLE IN FULL should death occur even immediately after payment of the first premium.

GUARANTEE INSURANCE.—This Company issues Guaranteed Policies in situations of trust and responsibility. It is specially authorized to guarantee the employes of the post Office.

Proposal Forms and full Particulars may be obtained from any local Agent in India or from

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

S. S. "EDEN HALL"

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the DOCK. Chafed or Broken Packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' Boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats, at Steamer's option, at their risk and expense.

Captain MACFADYEN will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all Claims must be certified to by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

KILLICK, NIXON & CO.,
Agents.

Messrs. EDWARD, BATES and SONS AGENCY,
Apollo Street, Bombay, 22nd August, 1900.

NOTICE.

THE CLOSED MEETING advertised for WEDNESDAY, 29th August, and SATURDAY, 1st September, 1900, will be held on those days Weather permitting.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Poona, 21st August, 1900.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

SUPPLY OF WAGON BOTTOM BOARDS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Manager at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P.M. (Gun Fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 29th day of August, 1900, for the supply of :—

50 Tons of WAGON BOTTOM BOARDS of Burmah Teak to sizes 8ft. 6in. or multiples of 8ft. 6in. 7in. and upwards wide by 1 1-2in. thick.

the Boards to be of first class Railway quality, English machine cut.

TENDERS.—These must be made out on the Railway's printed form, which can be had on application to the Undersigned together with specification and particulars of delivery.

Accompanying the Tender, but separately, Rs. 500 must be sent in as security for the due fulfilment of Contract.

The Manager does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 22nd August, 1900.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 2 p.m., on Monday, the 16th day of October, 1900, for renewing the corrugated IRON SHEETS over the roof of the Fruit Market in the Artaur Crawford Markets, Bombay.

2. Form of contract, specification, &c., may on payment of Rupees 5 be obtained from the Undersigned who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 500 to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash or Public Securities and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the contract amount will have to be made by the contractor, whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,

M. C. MURZBAN, F.R.I.B.A., M.INST., C.E.,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.

Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay, 21st August, 1900.

KING, KING & Co.,

BOMBAY.

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,

CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 3 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balances does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.

REMITTANCES TO THE UNITED KINGDOM. Demand and Telegraphic, made at the current rates of Exchange, and addresses in connection with the latter registered Free of Charge through Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., 65, Cornhill, London.

LONDON:

HENRY S. KING & CO.

OLD CHINA BAZAAR.

H. MOOLLA EBRAHIM, PARTNER of the late (EBRAHIM ADAMALLY) dealers in Chinese and Japanese goods begs to announce the Ladies and Gentlemen, that he has re-opened his place of business at the Meadow Street, 2nd Lane, No. 17, near entrance into the Oak lane, where large varieties of Chinese, Japanese and Indian curiosities of ancient and modern unique selections and Silk Goods will be found at greatly reduced prices. Hopes to receive the same kind support and patronage given him before.

THE DEMAND FOR STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES has been very marked; the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded £ 1,000,000, sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

PREMIUMS MODERATE; CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS .....£ 9,500,000
NEW POLICIES IN 1899.....£ 2,200,000

EVERY INFORMATION

in connection with LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS can be obtained on application to

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

GRAND HOTEL, SIMLA.

Proprietor—F. PELITI.

The Hotel re-opens for the season on the 15th March, 1900.

NOTICE—Owing to the increasing popularity of the Hotel, CHEV. F. PELITI has found it necessary to build a NEW BLOCK called LYTTON BLOCK, Consisting of 16 suites of rooms, and has the pleasure in stating it will be ready for occupation in April.

The Hotel is entirely under European supervision and is renowned for the Excellent Cuisine of which a First Class French Chef is in charge.

TERMS

FOR SUITE OF ROOMS IN

NEW & EAST BLOCK.	WEST BLOCK.	MAYO BLOCK.
Each suite consisting of bed-room, dress-room and bath-room, Per diem, Rs. 7.	Each suite consisting of sitting-room, bed-room, dressing-room and bath-room. Occupied by one person. Per diem, Rs. 8. Ditto by two persons. Per diem, Rs. 13.	Specially Recommended for Families. Each suite consisting of large sitting-room bed-room, dressing-room, and bath-room. Occupied by one or two persons. Per diem, Rs. 16.

Some superior rooms, all handsomely furnished, available in Main Block.

FOR FURTHER PARTICULARS APPLY TO

F. PELITI,
10-11, ESPLANADE ROW, CALCUTTA.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

ONE New English built C. Under spring Canoe LANDAU with patent-self acting hood and with patent foot-brake.

One English built LANDAULETTE by Windover.

English built Secondhand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by well known makers.

HOUSE FURNISHED with latest style neat furniture.

Furniture of the latest designs FOR SALE or HIRE, and also made to order,

Apply to

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great Poetsby W. E. H. PRICE, Rs. 1, Postage Annas 4. To be had at this Office:

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re 1, each succeeding line, As 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

COCA WINE.—THOMSON & TAYLOR'S. A remarkable Nerve Tonic and Stimulant. Most Useful to those undergoing Unusual Exertion. Per bottle, Rs. 2-4. 33 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

GENT'S SILK SCARFS and TIES. The Latest Styles. Wide End Silk Scarfs. From Rs. 2-8. Smart Silk Ties for Bows. Rs. 1-8 Made up Fancy Silk Bows. Rs. 1-8. Rich Silk Scarfs for Sailor Knots. Rs 2-0.—ASQUITH AND LORD, Esplanade Road opposite Clock Tower).

PRESIDENCY vs. PARSEES.—RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS have protographed, with their new Special Instantaneous apparatus, several highly interesting sights of this grand match, which are exhibited in their ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON, Fort, Bombay. Inspection cordially invited.

FANCY INKSTANDS! New Novelties from George Waterson and Sons, also Leather Desks, Jewel Cases, Dressing Cases, &c. Prices Cheap.—SETHOFF BROTHERS.

ELECTROPLATE RESTORED, REPAIRS, Silver and Gold-plating of the highest class, carried out by

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY,
9, Medow Street, Bombay.

WANTED, a Second-hand COTTON PRESS with Finisher Complete. Also ENGINE and PUMPS, Apply "J," care of D. THACKER and Co., Fort.

WANTED, a first class certificated European ENGINEER, for a Cotton Press and Ginning Factory. State age and furnish copies of testimonials. Apply to "B. R." care of this paper.

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GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 5-12-2 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J.C. Bhut, at Rs. 5-13-2 per case, at Bandora.

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Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer

INSURANCES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1897.

£ 13,558,989 Stg.

LIFE ASSURANCE WITH ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

AT MODERATE RATES.

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 60 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Monthly premium
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	11 8 0	25	15 7 0	25	13 13 0
30	12 12 0	30	18 6 0	30	16 0 0
35	14 3 0	35	22 13 0	35	19 1 0
40	16 1 0	40	30 1 0	40	23 10 0

Rates or other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

NON-FORFEITURE POLICIES—LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.

AGENTS:—

EWART LATHAM & CO.,
FLEMING SHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY.

L'UNION FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, OF PARIS.

ESTABLISHED IN 1828.

Capital Reserve and Guarantee.

Francs 101,000,000 or about £4,000,000.

WE the Undersigned have been APPOINTED CHIEF REPRESENTATIVES of the L'Union Fire Insurance Co., Ld., of Paris, and are now prepared to Transact Fire Insurance Business at Current Rates,

TATA & SONS,
Chief Representatives for Bombay.
Messrs. ZIFFO & CO.,
Chief Representatives for Calcutta.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

ALL INTENDING ASSURERS

Should obtain the

PROSPECTUS FOR 1900.

NEW RATES,

LIBERAL CONDITIONS.

Specially MODERATE PREMIUMS are charged for ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES payable at a stipulated age or at death if it should happen sooner.

THE FUNDS EXCEED RS. 1,50,00,000.

IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

The Expenses of Management being Exceptionally Low, the "Oriental" is in a position to grant POLICIES with Special Benefits.

Particulars and Forms may be obtained on Application at the Company's Offices,

ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

H. G. W. MEIKLE, F. F. A.,
Acting Manager.

GRESHAM LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, LIMITED.

ASSETS EXCEED .....Rs. 11,05,82,460

ANNUAL INCOME EXCEEDS...Rs. 1,92,58,425

This Old Established Society grants Policies with Capitalised Profits at the following LOW RATES of premiums:—

Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at Death only.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable a Death, 20 limited payments.		Policy for Rs. 5,000 payable at age 55 or Death if it occurs sooner.	
Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium.	Age next Birthday.	Yearly premium
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
25	143 1 0	25	197 8 0	25	198 7 0
30	156 6 0	30	209 8 0	30	232 10 0
35	172 11 0	35	224 10 0	35	289 0 0
40	195 9 0	40	242 15 0	40	1 384 15 0

Rates for other ages and under other systems will be supplied on application.

Intending insurers are invited to apply for the Society's new Prospectus before Assuring elsewhere.

Applications for Agencies from Gentlemen of influence throughout the country will receive every attention.

CHIEF AGENTS:—

CROFT, MODY & CO.,
19, BANK STREET, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 43m. Sun sets, 6h. 21m. High water, 10-41m., 10-33a. Low water, 3-43m., 4-35a.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Meetings of Messrs. Greaves Cotton and Company's Six Mills, Forbes Street, 4 to 4-50 p.m.
B. B. R. A. Society Meeting, 5-30 p.m.
Bombay Club, Half-yearly General Meeting, 9 p.m.
Polo on the Maidan, 5-15 p. m.

POLO.—Ground reserved to-day, at 5-15 p.m.

BURGLARY AT MAHIM.—Ladoo, a Hindu woman, who lives in a jowlee hut, at Lady Jamsetji Road, Mahim, has reported to the police that, during Monday night, some one broke into her hut, by cutting the string, which secured the door, and stole a bag, containing gold ornaments, of the value of Rs. 125.

ABANDONING A NEWLY-BORN CHILD.—At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, committed Kashee, a Hindu woman, to take her trial at the next criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court, on a charge of exposing her newly-born child with the intention of wholly abandoning it. The facts of the case have been reported.

B. B. R. A. SOCIETY.—A meeting of the Society will be held this afternoon, when Mr. J. J. Modi will read the following paper:—"Sanjan," a Parsee town on the B. B. & C. I. Railway, 94 miles from Bombay. Is it the Sindan of the Arab geographers of the 10th and 11th Centuries as stated by the Bombay Gazetteer? (Vol XIV Thanna). Is it the town of Hanjamana referred to in the three Sialhara grants of the 10th and 11th Centuries? By M. Jivanji Jamshedji Modi.

GYMKHANA FOOT-BALL.—There will be a practice game this evening, at 5-15, on the Oval—Colours vs White. The following will please turn out:—Colours—Goal, Rose; 3-4 backs, Reid, Arnot, and Skene; 1-2 backs, Tucker; forwards, Thornton, Moore, Durnford, Shanks, Turner, Powell, Gillum, and Tomkins. White—Goal, Kemp; 3-4 backs, Vines, Pasons, Armstrong, and Cole; 1-2 backs, Scrymgeour and Bolton; forwards, Ferrier, Cadell, Browne, White, Morland, Francis, Thomas. Any other member who wishes to play will please turn out even if his name is not down.

ISSUE OF A PROCLAMATION.—At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Webb, acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Acworth, of Messrs. Little and Company, solicitors, appeared on behalf of his client, Mr. Sorabji Javeri, and applied for the issue of a proclamation, under Section 88 of the Criminal Procedure Code in the case against Homi N. Wadia, who was charged with criminal breach of trust in respect of certain diamonds, valued at about Rs. 13 000. A warrant of arrest had been issued against the accused by Mr. Sanders Slater, but it was returned unexecuted by the Commissioner of Police, as he had absconded from Bombay, and was hiding himself at Damaun. The magistrate granted the application and an order was issued accordingly.

DISOBEDIENT FIREMEN.—At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday morning, before Mr. Mahomed Ali Jinnah, acting Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Chambers charged William Buffin, and Richard Kelly, firemen on board the steamer Plympton, with disobeying lawful commands of their superiors. Captain R. W. Moon, deposed to the accused having refused to do any work yesterday morning. The first accused stated that the Captain made money advances to other men on the ship, but as he refused him money to enjoy himself he felt disinclined to resume work. The magistrate said the Captain was not bound to make advances to any of his crew, and if the accused still refused to resume work he would have to go to jail. The accused expressed his willingness to return to duty, and the magistrate ordered him to be taken on board. The second accused, who pleaded that he was physically unfit to perform his duties, was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

ROBBERY AT THE BABULNATH TEMPLE.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, acting Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Mussee, a Hindu woman, was charged by Constable Giles, with stealing a gold bangle, of the value of Rs. 100, from the person of a woman, named Mathoora. The accused, who was a resident of Poona, arrived in Bombay, two days ago, for the purpose of worshipping at the Babulnath Temple at Chowpatty. On Monday night, she attended the temple and while complainant was devoutly engaged in worshipping the image, she (accused) managed to remove from her hand a gold bangle. She was caught red-handed by the brother of the complainant, who was standing at the back. A search was at once made for the ornament, but it was not found. The accused was then given in police custody and taken to the police station at Chowpatty. Here the accused was searched and the ornament was recovered. She pleaded guilty to the charge. The magistrate sentenced her to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

BERTIE-SMITH AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

THIS company has been formed for the purpose of acquiring and developing the well-known business of Messrs. Bertie-Smith and Company, of Bombay and Delhi. The capital Rs. 6,75,000, in 3,000 cumulative preference shares of Rs. 150 each, bearing interest at 6 per cent. per annum and 1,500 ordinary shares of Rs. 150 each. The latter are all taken by the vendor, and the preference shares only are offered to the public. The ordinary shares are entitled only to 75 per cent. of the available profits remaining after the payment of six per cent. on preferential shares, which are also entitled to participate further in any available surplus profits to the extent of an additional 25 per cent. Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy is chairman of the directors, his colleagues being Messrs. H. S. Symons, F. R. Smetham, I. David, and J. Stanley Smith as managing director. Messrs. Fergusson and Irvine, chartered accountants, have made an examination of the books, which show that the profits of the business have been increasing for the several years past, and for the year ending June 30th, 1899, the profits were Rs. 60,519. The vendors guarantee all book debts up to the date of taking over the business and also the dividend of 6 per cent. for the first three years.

THE ENGLISH PRESS AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LD.

MR. SHAPURJI BYRAMJI KATRAK presided at the fourteenth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company held at Tamarind Lane, on Wednesday, when the following directors' report was presented:—Your directors regret that on account of the complete failure of cotton crop in the Berars the period under review for the year ending 30th June, 1900, has resulted in a loss, as the accounts will show. The total number of bales pressed at Khamgaum, under joint-working account were 5,243, against 90,041 bales pressed last season, and your factory was able to turn out 975 bales only. Every possible efforts were made to curtail the expenses both at Khamgaum and Bombay, except the permanent staff which was necessary to maintain. The joint-working agreement for ginning was renewed last year for three years, and the agreement for pressing continues for one year more. Two of your directors, Messrs. S. B. Katrak and Ardeshir Bejonjee, retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

Resolutions were then passed adopting the directors' report and the audited accounts. Messrs. Shapurji B. Katrak and Ardeshir Bejonji, who retired from the Board by rotation, were re-elected directors of the company and Mr. Nesserwanji Bejonji Dastur's appointment as an additional director made by the board was confirmed.

Mr. Rustomji Edulji Mistri was re-appointed auditor of the company for the current year on a remuneration of Rs. 125. Thanks were given to the chairman, directors, and the agent for the satisfactory working of the company and with the usual compliments to the chairman the proceedings terminated.

THE GRAIN MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION AND MR. MOOLJIBHAI ANANDJEE.

THE secretary of the above Association writes to us:—At a special meeting of the Grain Merchants, Association held yesterday it was resolved that out of respect to the memory of the deceased, Mr. Mooljibhai Anandjee (the senior partner of the firm of Messrs. Dharsee Nanjee and Co., leading grain merchants) who died on Tuesday evening, the grain transaction should be closed to-day, the 23rd instant, and a letter of condolence be sent to the bereaved family of the deceased. The deceased was very popular amongst the grain merchants and was of charitable disposition and had done many philanthropic deeds in his life-time. He leaves behind him his widow, old father and two grown-up sons.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE FULTON and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BATTY.)

MURDER BY AN ORPHAN BOY.

INPERATRIX VS. MAHADU BIN VITHU.

THIS was an appeal from a decision of Mr. R. Knight, Sessions Judge of Satara, who, in June last, convicted the accused of murder and sentenced him to transportation for life.

The Sessions Judge, in his finding, stated that the accused, an orphan boy of about 16, was charged with the murder of a child, named Pandu, aged about five years. Accused was living with a female relative named Salu; and at the date of the offence, a cousin of his named Ganga, with her little son, named Pandu, was also staying in the house. On the morning of 10th May last, the day of the Mohurrum, the women went out to work, leaving accused and Pandu in the house together with Ganga's aged mother, Bhagu. Ganga returned about 11 a. m., and missed the child; and presently she, Salu, and Bhagu were engaged in searching for it. In the course of the afternoon, accused came home. He was said to have been in company with the child that morning, but he denied all knowledge of its whereabouts. Salu then sought the assistance of a ramosee named Gangaram, who took the accused with him and went off to search for the child. Gangaram's suspicions were excited by accused's appearance and manner, and he exhorted him to tell the truth, threatening to take him to the police. After a little time accused admitted that he had made away with the child. He took Gangaram, to a nullah, half a mile from the village, where he showed him a precipitous bank, whence he had thrown Pandu down; and at its foot a heap of sand, where the corpse lay buried. He was excited to the crime, he said, by the sight of a pair of silver anklets which the boy was wearing; he wanted to go to Bombay, and had no money to do so. Gangaram at once took accused back to the village, and set him before the patel, telling him of the discovery; and in reply to the patel's questions, accused repeated the confession he had made to Gangaram. The patel immediately summoned a panch, and accused led the party to the nullah, and showed them the spot where the body was buried. Removing some of the sand with his hands, he disclosed the child's face; but as the evening was then well advanced, the patel restored matters to their original condition, set a watch over the place, and sent word to the police at Wai, six miles off. The chief constable arrived early next morning; the panch was again assembled; and the corpse was drawn forth and identified. The bracelets were missing from its arms; and in response to questions on the subject, accused stated that they would be found in a certain well. The party proceeded to the well and searched it; and the two bracelets were found. Accused repeated his confession before the committing magistrate; but in the Sessions Court he for the first time professed innocence. He then stated that Pandu fell off the nullah by accident and that he made the several incriminating confessions, because Gangaram told him to do so. The facts, Mr. Knight said, were satisfactorily proved; and the case was one which did not admit of a shadow of doubt. Although the crime was one which could ordinarily be expiated by the extreme sentence, Mr. Knight could not feel that such a punishment could be fittingly inflicted on one so young as the accused. Accused was, therefore, sentenced to transportation for life.

Their lordships saw upon the evidence no reason to interfere and dismissed the appeal.

CONVICTION OF A POLICE PATEL.

IMPERATRIX VS. FAKIRGOWDA BIN SHIVANGOWDA.

THIS was an appeal from a decision of Mr. T Walker, Sessions Judge of Dharwar, who, in April last, convicted the accused of mischief by setting fire to the hut of Danappa bin Parappa and seven or eight other huts used as human dwellings; and sentenced him to ten years' rigorous imprisonment with a fine of Rs. 500. Of the fine, if levied, Rs. 350 were ordered to be paid to Danappa as compensation for the loss inflicted on him. The Hon. Mr. Chandawarker appeared for the accused; and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

The Sessions Judge remarked in his finding that there was little room for doubt in the case, Danappa's hut at Bendalgatti, Taluka Kalghatgi, was set on fire, on the night of the 1st January last; and the people, who quickly assembled, found Danappa engaged in a struggle with accused, the police patel of the village, who, he asserted, had set fire to the hut. There was no doubt of the fact; and the accused himself said that the villagers wanted to throw him into the fire. While Danappa's women and children were being got out of the burning hut, the accused escaped, and made his way to Kaighatgi, where he was arrested. Several huts were burnt down, having caught fire from Danappa's, whose loss amounted to Rs. 350. Danappa was roused by the furious barking of his dog, and went out in time to see accused set fire to his thatch, whereupon Danappa promptly seized him. Yellya Talwar stated accused called him out for a walk and set fire to the hut after Yellya refused to do so. Malappa and Shidappa were also roused by the continuous barking of the dog, and saw accused strike a match and set fire to the thatch. The reason for the crime was that a complaint had been made to the Mamlatdar against the accused, who, as police patel of the village, had been taking money in connection with plague matters, and he was said to have threatened to burn down the house of anybody who should say any thing against him. Mr. Walker said the crime was a most serious one and might have ended in the death of the people in the hut. Accused was convicted and sentenced as mentioned above.

Their lordships confirmed the conviction, but reduced the sentence to five years' rigorous imprisonment, leaving the sentence of fine untouched.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m., yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague, Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	2	10
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	2	4	38
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Khumbharwada	15	4	56
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	0	1	33
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tarvieo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	2	2	74
F Parel, Sewri and Sion	0	0	14
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	19
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	32
Total	20	13	276
Total plague deaths to date	78,980	64,320	
Same date last year	9	5	86
Cholera	92	77	

BOMBAY PLAGUE RELIEF FUND, 1898.

THE following additional subscription has been paid to the credit of the account with the Bank of Bombay up to 21st instant:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Amount previously acknowledged	21,718	6	0
From A Friend	5	0	0
Total	21,723	6	0

PRESIDENCY PLAGUE RETURNS.

THE cases of plague and deaths therefrom reported to Government during the week ending 10th August were as follows:—

Cities.	Cases.	Deaths.
Bombay	58	58
Poona (including Cantonment)	23	19
Districts.		
Surat	2	2
Thana	1	2
Nasik	4	1
Belgaum	21	17
Kanara	1	1
Kolhapur	6	6
Total	119	103
Week ending 3rd August	143	94
Total to date	395,775	310,569

Karachi, Ahmedabad, Panch Mahals, Kaira, Broach, Khandeish, Poona (excluding City), Satara, Sholapur, Ahmednagar, Kolaba, Ratnagiri, Dharwar, Bijapur, Karachi (excluding City), Hyderabad (Sind), Shikarpur, Upper Sind frontier, Thar and Parkar, Kathiawar, Cutch, Mahi Kantha, Rewa Kantha, Palanpur, Savantvadi, Baroda territory, Dharampur, Sachin, Janjira, Akalkot, Aundh, Bhor, and Savanur have been free during the week.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for 'THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER.' Sold by Chemists, and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Russell presided at a sitting of the court yesterday.

RE PITAMBER BHOJRAJ.

Mr. Manker, for an opposing creditor, applied for the dismissal of the Insolvent's petition on the ground that he had done nothing since filing his schedule in July, 1899. The application was granted.

RE ABDUL ALI YUSAFALLI MOTIWALLA.

Mr. Raikes applied for the discharge of the insolvent. Mr. Justice Russell said he was informed by the Official Assignee that there were outstandings to be recovered. Mr. Raikes said there were only two; and the insolvent would give every assistance in regard to them.

Mr. Justice Russell granted the discharge on the understanding that the insolvent was to attend daily at the Official Assignee's office, warning the insolvent that he would be punished if he did not give every assistance.

RE PURSHOTUMDASS DAYARAM.

Mr. Bhandarkar, for the insolvent, was granted the usual interim order.

THE INSOLVENCY OF ELLEN ATKINS.

The hearing of the issues in the above matter framed by the Appellate Court in regard to whether at the time of her insolvency, Mrs. Atkins was a trader, and had fraudulently disposed of her property, was resumed. Mr. Davar, instructed by Messrs. Smetham, Bland, and Noble, appeared for the opposing creditor, E. C. O'Brien; Mr. Manker appeared for the insolvent.

Hurjeevandas Narondas, who had purchased "Craiglands," in further examination by Mr. Davar, said he was prepared to sell the house for Rs. 25,000. He had not given Mrs. Atkins promissory note for that amount. He had only seen "Craiglands" on one occasion before he purchased it. He had not had it surveyed or valued. In order to raise the purchase-money, he sold pearl ornaments valued at Rs. 9,000. He did not know to whom they were sold. He had no account of their sale.

In cross-examination he said the pearls were sold at a time when they were in great demand, and when merchants used to go from house to house enquiring if people had pearls for sale.

Haji Ismail Haji Abbs, the tailor, re-examined at the last hearing, was recalled and in answer to Mr. Davar, said Mrs. Atkins paid for the suit of clothes made for the Padre who boarded with her.

The Judge: You say she paid for the Padre's suits?

Witness: Yes, because I would not make them unless she guaranteed the payment.

The Judge: There is a signature E. Atkins in the book, who made it?

Witness: Mrs. Atkins.

Mr. Manker: She denies the signature.

The witness was giving details of a further order he had received, when Mr. Justice Russell said the suit in question might have been made for Mrs. Atkins.

Mr. Davar: But she does not wear trousers! (Laughter.)

The Judge: Well, I presume, not.

Witness said he had made a suit for another boarder named Laming, the pistol man, who had not paid for his clothes. He had obtained a decree against him and also against Mrs. Vinall, who was another boarder.

Mr. Davar: Did you get a decree against any other boarder?

Witness: Yes. I obtained a decree for Rs. 60 against Clive Durant, which I executed at her house. It was in respect of clothing supplied.

Cross-examined, witness said Mrs. Atkins had kept account books in respect of her boarders. He had seen them produced in the Small Causes Court, where she had obtained decrees against Clive Durant and other boarders.

Mr. Davar said that was his case, intimating that he was prepared, if necessary, to call professional evidence to show the value of "Craiglands."

Mrs. Atkins, in answer to Mr. Manker, said she was living at Medows Street, when her husband, an engine-driver, died at Sholapur. Mr. Atkins used to send her money for household expenses. O'Brien had advanced the money to put the top storey on "Craiglands," but he was paid back out of her husband's provident fund money. She had never been kept by O'Brien; he had simply made that statement to injure her daughter. He was her boarder. Her account books showed that she did not remember Mrs. Vinall being a boarder. What the tailor had said about Mrs. Vinall was false. The signature in the tailor's book was not made by witness. It was very much like her signature. Mrs. Atkins denied of the statement of the tailor regarding the bill for jewellery. She had given up keeping boarders in July, 1899. She gave her landlord notice that she was leaving on the 31st July. After the end of August she rented two rooms in the house from Mr. Glen. She took her boards down as soon as she ceased to take boarders. She then sold her furniture to Mr. Glen. She had received advances of money from him, and she gave him the furniture in settlement of his debt of Rs. 700. O'Brien had not paid for any of her dresses. The house opposite the Custom House was taken by Glen. She went there with her son and daughters. After being there for two or three months, Glen gave up the house to her son. She had sold "Craiglands" for Rs. 15,000, because she could not get a higher offer. Mr. Vautin had made her an offer of Rs. 28,000, but did not bring the purchaser. As he used to call for bill every day which she gave him she thought he had mentioned that offer to please her.

The Judge said it appeared that the witness was accusing Vautin of having done a very shabby thing. He considered the witness should have had Vautin cross-examined on the subject when he was in the witness-box.

Witness, continuing, said after selling "Craiglands" she paid off her creditors with the proceeds.

In cross-examination by Mr. Davar, Mrs. Atkins said that O'Brien had proposed marriage to her, but she had rejected him. In the suit before Mr. Justice Tyebjee, his lordship had disbelieved her and her daughter. She considered the decree then passed an unjust one, which had caused her to pay for the top storey on "Craiglands" twice over. After selling her house, she had paid her honest creditors. She had not now got a farthing of the Rs. 15,000 left. O'Brien was the only creditor who had got a decree against her and she had completed the sale of the house on the day it was passed.

Mr. Davar: I take it that the whole of the evidence given against you in these proceedings is untrue.

Mrs. Atkins: Yes. Continuing, she said the whole of the Rs. 15,000 disappeared within about six days. She had carried on the business of a boarding house-keeper from 1895. She gave it up, because in 1899 the business was unprofitable. She decided to give it up in June, and in the middle of July all her boarders left. Pressed in regard to the matter, she said only Glen and Donaghue remained with her in August and they remained with her during that month. Glen became the owner of the furniture and the tenant of the house. He had intended to start a chummery, but could not do so, as the furniture was taken away from him. He dismissed the cook, but checked the bazaar himself.

The Judge: Was he a good housekeeper?

Mrs. Atkins: Yes. He got Rs. 100 a month. The house-rent was Rs. 150, and the servants' wages about Rs 50.

Mr. Davar: So I take it that it was a dead loss for Mr. Glen.

Mrs. Atkins said it would not have been had he not lost the furniture. She paid him Rs 150 for herself, son and daughters. That was rent for two months.

Mr. Davar: The furniture deal was a splendid one for Glen, was it not? He got a house full of furniture for Rs. 700.

Mrs. Atkins: It was very old furniture. I had it for 25 years.

Mr. Davar: And yet you agreed to hire some of it at Rs. 30 a month, so that you would have paid for it in two years.

Mrs. Atkins: I did not look at it like that. Witness further said, the whole of the evidence of the tailor was false. The entries in his books were false and she would have taken him into the police court had she the money. Her son had signed the tailor's book but she knew nothing about what he did. He was so very reserved. She did remember giving the tailor a cheque on her son's accounts.

The Judge: It is important you should be accurate, for if I believe you, I must find that the old tailor has committed perjury. Cannot you remember for certain signing a cheque for clothes? Your boy's clothes?

Mrs. Atkins: He is not a boy. He is grown up.

The Judge: That is all the more reason for your remembering.

Mr. Davar: I will assist your memory. Do you recollect that, after your first cheque was dishonoured by the National Bank, you gave one on the French Bank?

Mrs. Atkins: No cheque of mine was ever dishonoured. Continuing, she said her son paid the rent of the house in which she was now living.

Re-examined in regard to her losses as a boarding-house keeper she said she had lost Rs. 1,200 over Mr. R. Laming. She had also had sickness and other troubles.

Jamsetji Rustomji Billimoria, a merchant, stated that he had advanced to Mrs. Atkins Rs. 3,000 on the security of "Craiglands." The amount was repaid to him.

A clerk from Messrs. Tellery and Co. said after Mrs. Atkins gave notice to quit the Meadow Street house, Glen was accepted as the tenant and paid the rent for September 1899.

A broker, who said he was instrumental in disposing of "Craiglands," said he could not get more than Rs. 15,000 for it as plague was ranging at Byculla at the time.

Mr. Edwin Donaghue said he had boarded with Mrs. Atkins for two months. In November he moved to Marine Street with Glen. In August he was not a boarder with Mrs. Atkins but paid his rent to Mr. Glen. He could swear that. Witness, on being shown an affidavit in which he had sworn he was boarding with Mrs. Atkins in August said the statement in the affidavit was the correct one. He had claimed a pony and trap which O'Brien had attached. Witness claimed to have purchased it from Mrs. Atkins.

The matter was then adjourned till Saturday next.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, AUG. 22.

Wednesday's observations show that the pressure has increased briskly to rapidly in the North-Western and the Central Provinces, Cnetral India and Deccan, and slightly to briskly in the Punjab. It has been steady or has fallen slightly in Tenasserim and Lower Burma, and pressure is in considerable defect in Tenasserim and vrey uniform over the whole of Burma. The cyclonic storm in North-West India has practically filled up. Showers have been received in the Central Provinces, Central India Gujarat Rajputana and Upper India hills and Submontane districts, but the amounts in most cases are small. Udaipur has received three inches of rain, Mount Abu and Neemuch two inches, Katah, Ludhiana and Ahmedabad one inch. Light showers have also fallen on the West Coast and in Burma and north-east India. The temperature is in large excess in the Punjab and considerable defect in Central India and Berar. Condition appear slightly suspicious over Burma, where the pressure is in defect and very uniform, and the winds are unsteady. Only light showers are probable in India as both monsoon currents are at present feeble.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

An "Inch of Rain" means a gallon of water spread over a surface of nearly two square feet, or 3,630 cubic feet, equivalent to 100 tons upon an acre.

	Byculla. Esp'lade. In. Cts.	Fort. In. Cts.	Colaba In. Cts.
Previously registered	60 69	64 30	61 63	59 41
Wednesday, 22nd August	0 4	0 11	0 1	0 7
Total	60 73	61 41	63 64	59 48
Total fall to Aug. 22nd 1899	28 35	30 94	36 29	32 64
Total fall to Aug. 22nd 1898	55 73	54 62	54 65	51 71

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at he Esplanade and Fort, from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

MESSRS. KEMP & CO., LD., CUMBALLA HILL.

	In. Cts.
Previously registered	52 82
From 6 a.m. 21st to 6 a.m. 22nd August	0 31
Total	53 13

MATHERAN.

	In. Cts.
Previously registered	184 89
Monday, 20th August	0 79
Total	185 68

DAMAUN.

	In. Cts.
Previously registered	75 89
Monday, 20th August	0 2
Total up to 20th August, 1899	75 91
Total	26 19

THANA.

	In. Cts.
Previously registered	65 62
Tuesday, 21st August, 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.	0 0
Total	65 62
Total fall to 21st August, 1899	36 63

Tuesday 5 p.m.—Sufficient rain fallen generally. There is now a break. Rice crops on doing well. Nagli sowing has made fair progress. Two cases of cholera in Gotalsar and two deaths in Khatarwadi among Native Christians are reported to-day.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY, THE 22ND OF AUGUST.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calicut standard, reduced to the same temperature Mo and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity, at Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 14 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shade with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rate of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Pressure, 8 a.m.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 a.m.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st June to date.
Lahore	29·530	Calm	4	101·1	82·9	73	...	12·03	−1·02
Sirsa	29·626	SE	7	100·3	82·6	88	...	2·64	−6·97
Delhi	29·544	SE	8	93·2	77·5	78	...	9·18	−10·14
Agra	29·543	SE	9	93·0	75·9	83	0·01	9·16	−10·14
Gawnpore	29·605	SW	3	92·8	75·6	78	..	11·79	−9·00
Allahabad	29·622	SSW	6	94·6	77·3	79	..	15·00	−11·07
Jhansi	29·602	S	12	84·2	74·1	86	0·01	20·70	−6·34
Jacobabad	29·497	SE	2	107·4	82·0	66	..	3·35	+0·84
Karachi	29·583	WSW	11	87·9	80·2	79	..	1·67	−3·68
Kaypore	29·557	NW	5	94·2	77·1	87	..	14·69	−4·16
Ajmere	29·590	W	8	89·4	75·1	91	0·15	15·99	+1·10
Deesa	29·644	WSW	17	85·6	76·5	93	0·48	23·84	+4·73
Ahmedabad	29·614	SSW	3	82·6	76·1	89	1·10	12·23	−17·33
Bhuj	29·634	WSW	10	87·3	77·9	94	...	15·55	+4·60
Jamnagar	29·642	S	12	85·5	77·2	89	0·13	21·20	
Rajkot	29·659	WSW	13	85·9	75·7	96	0·37	36·27	+14·51
Bhownagar									
Parna	29·661	NW	5	87·0	73·3	73	...	23·30	+9·32
Veraval	29·661	SW	13	81·5	79·1	88	...	32·91	+16·09
Neemuch	29·647	SW	19	75·3	69·0	99	2·25	20·55	−0·47
Indore	29·700	SW	4	74·3	68·1	93	0·12	14·32	+3·44
Saugor	29·670	SW	5	79·4	70·6	88	0·07	31·30	−1·70
Jubulpore	29·681	SSE	3	81·9	72·1	92	0·16	35·27	−6·44
Hoshangabad	29·662	SW	10	80·7	72·2	63	0·22	33·18	−3·79
Khandwa	29·711	WSW	10	79·2	72·6	82	0·05	24·26	+4·29
Raipur	29·697	SW	10	87·3	73·6	79	..	27·36	−7·02
Nagpur	29·723	WSW	11	83·3	74·1	86	..	37·18	+6·87
Amraoti	29·732	SSW	10	80·1	69·3	86	0·18	19·97	−1·98
Akola	29·746	SW	7	84·0	69·3	77	0·01	32·21	+10·65
Surat	29·698	SW	5	81·0	75·0	89	0·30	29·80	−4·35
Malegaon	29·707	WSW	12	82·9	71·7	73	...	9·17	−2·87
Bombay	29·749	WSW	14	84·3	79·2	87	0·02	59·51	+4·88
Poona	29·755	SW	16	83·6	68·9	65	..	21·96	+7·95
Ahmednagar	29·773	SW	16	83·8	65·4	79	...	14·77

PIANOFORTES
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POONA SEASON.
ERARD PIANOFORTES.
FOR SALE,
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.
BLUTHNER PIANOFORTES.
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FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.
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SOEHNE'S PIANOFORTES.
FOR SALE.
FOR HIRE,
FOR HIRE-PURCHASE.

TUNING.—The well-being and durability of a piano depending in a great degree on the regularity of tuning by qualified tuners, MARCKS and Co., Ld., have made special arrangements this season for the continual stay, at Poona, of a thoroughly competent man. Special attention is invited to the fact that MARCKS and Co., Ld., possess special facilities for undertaking large repairs to pianos that have been years in use. They are able to restore them to a condition almost as good as new.

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
IMPORTERS OF HIGH CLASS PIANOS,
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DAILY PRESERVE CRORES OF RUPEES
There is not a single instance of
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TO LOVERS OF ART.

THE establishment in the "First City in India" of a high class and fashionable Art Gallery, fitted up in the most approved and artistic style, where artists and their patrons can at all times meet to their mutual advantage, and to the advancement of Art itself, has been our desire for some years past; but the difficulties in the way of its fulfilment have been so great that the scheme has had to be abandoned—for the time being at least. We are persuaded that were we able to secure the influential support of those in high places and the help of lovers of Art in the Presidency, the Gallery would be a *fait accompli*. Another object of ours in wishing to form an Art Gallery is that we may be able to educate the native mind, and, by furnishing the people with an opportunity of viewing and comparing European work with the crude and absurd productions they have been accustomed to cultivate a refined and more artistic taste in them. Surely this worthy desire ought to have the encouragement it deserves from all true lovers of Art!

In submitting our new Catalogue to the public which can be obtained on application, we desire to place this object prominently before them, at the same time thanking them for the patronage and support they have already given us. It has enabled us to place the concern in some degree in as favoured a position as some of the leading Picture Dealers' establishments in London or Paris; so far, at least, as India is concerned.

A new feature, as will be seen in the present issue of the Catalogue, is that we have included all the different lines of business which we undertake in one and the same cover, whereas in former years they were printed in separate handbooks, leaflets, &c., necessitating a deal of needless repetition.

It has, therefore, been our endeavour to spare the public the tediousness of the task of looking through a number of separate prints for what they require, by compiling the present issue in as concise and handy a form as possible, adding to it an Index—a feature that was not possible to introduce in the former erratic sort of publications.

Of course, we are sensible of many defects in this our first venture: the principal one being the impossibility to embody in a trade catalogue a complete list of our stock of Engravings. We would, therefore, request those seeking any known engraving not enumerated herein to communicate with us.

We have, further, the pleasure of notifying our *clientele* of our removal into more spacious and conspicuous premises, the address of which we would ask them to kindly take particular note.

Hoping for a continuance of the esteemed patronage and support of our customers, and the public in general,

D. B. DINSHAW & CO.,
BOMBAY FINE ART GALLERY,
ESPLANADE ROAD,
Opposite Bombay Club.

TO BE LET.

A FURNISHED BUNGALOW, at MALABAR HILL, Sea Shore, Narayen Dabulkar's Road, lately occupied by Mr. E. Sechon of Messrs. Gaddum & Co. Apply
MUKHI KASSAMBHOY MOOSA,
Estate Manager
to Sir H. H. Asmkhan, Jail Road.

NOTES.

INDIAN LAND REVENUE

FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODARMAL.

Price Re. 1. Postage, half-anna.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 22.

2 3-4 per cent Consols ..... £93 11-16—3-16
3 per cent Rentes ..... 2100 1-2+1-4
3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan.....2109 1-2 plus 1-2
3 1-2 per cent Govt. Securities. £32 7-8 unchanged.
Bar Silver in London .....28 1-4+1-16
Do in New York ..... 61 3-8 unchanged.
Exchange on London at Paris 25·17 "
Do. in New York .....4·87 5-8 plus 1-8
Discount Bank of England 4 per cent unchanged
Do Short London Bills 3 5-8 per cent —1-8
Do Indian Bank Bills 3 7-8 per cent unchanged
Amount into Bank of England..... £75,000

EXCHANGE.—The market opened this morning without change, but fully steady, and soon after opening 1s. 3 15-16d. Telegraphic was given for delivery a week ahead while later on, and before closing, this rate was given for ready delivery at which a fair amount was taken by Honses. Demand at 1s. 3 31-32d. for this mail is wanted but the Banks are only selling at this rate for next mail and later.

The forward rate for Credits for the end of this year and the early months of next, is slightly easier and Credits have been sold at 1s. 4 7-32d. for the more forward delivery.

At to-day's sale of Council Bills on India for Rs. 20,00,000. The minimum rate accepted for Bills was 1s. 3 15-16d and Telegraphic Transfers, 1s. 4d. Tenders at minimum rate for Bills received 5 per cent. Transfers in full. Total amount of Tenders for Bills and Transfers, 350—375 lacs. Amount to be tendered for next week unaltered.

Bank Telegraphic ..... 1s. 3 29-32d. to 1s. 3 15-16d.
Bank Demand.....1s. 3 15-16d.
3 Months' sight Credits .....1s. 4 5-32d.
" Francs.....1'69 3-4
Shanghai 30 days' sight .....Rs. 200
Hongkong " ..... " 149
Japan " ..... " 149

GOVERMENT PAPER.—Rates opened at Rs. 94-11 ready and Rs. 94-10 for the coming settlement and during the day improved 1-16th with little doing.

FREIGHTS.—There is very little doing in this market and all we hear of to-day is some business done for Genoa, March, April-May at 17s. for seeds, 18s. being paid for cotton.

COALS.—Little or nothing doing, a small lot of Deshargar is reported sold at Rs. 16-4 delivery this month. For Coal passage on the way, there is a very good demand.

WHEAT.—White Delhi, April-May, is quoted Rs. 4-11.

SEEDS.—To-day being a native holiday the market was closed and nothing was done while prices are unchanged from yesterday, though Brown Cawnpore is slightly steadier.

London quotes. Yellow Guzerat Rapeseed 43s. 9d. April-May. Havre, Antwerp, Dunkirk sellers, firm. Brown Rapeseed 40s. April-May. Havre Antwerp-Dunkirk sellers, firm.

Wheat afloat for U. K. 2,120,000 qrs.

COTTON.—The market to-day has been rather steadier with a moderate enquiry from our Export Houses but attention is mainly given to Bengals with a Liverpool guarantee and some few lots on approval. Oomras of all discriptions are much neglected. The Mills brought to-day about 500 bales and shippers took about 400 bales.

We have not heard of any transactions in new crop, but prices are steady.

Bengal Fine ready .....Rs. 185 to Rs. 190.
Do F. G. .....Rs. 175 to Rs. 180
Do F. G. Jan. 1901, Rs. 177
Broach Fine do .....Rs. 220
Do Good do ...Rs. 215 March Rs. 218.
Westerns do . Rs. 213—214.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed firm. Surats quiet. Manchester was quiet. Total sales 2,000 bales. Sold on speculation and for export nil. Imports 500 bales. Surats 100 bales. Spot 5 21-32d. plus 1-32. Arrivals closed steady.

Mid.-Uplands in Liverpool—

Aug.	Aug-Sept.	Nov.-Dec.	Feb.-Mar.
5·23	5·14	4·47	4·40
+1	+2	+5	+6

In New York—

Receipts at the Ports ..... 1,000 bales.
Exports to Great Britain ..... 1,000 "
" to Continent ..... 1,000 "
Mid.-Uplands, ...10 unchanged.
Futures, month of September .....8·79 plus 1
" " of December ...8·51 plus 5

Receipts of Cotton into Bombay yesterday:—

	Bales of 392 lbs.
Khandesh	52
Barsee and Nuggur	124
Berar	142
Total Oomras...	318

(Summary of daily arrivals of produce into Bombay:—

	Cwts.
Wheat	2,419
Linseed	129
Rapeseed	321
Gingellyseed	51
Poppyseed	103
Groundnuts	179
Castorseed	1,516
Rice	3,147

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Aug. 21.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm.
Surats quiet.
Good Brownuggur 4 8-32.
The Manchester Market has been quiet.
2 3-4 per cent. Consols 98 11-16
3 per cent. Rentes 100 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan..... 109 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee papers 62 7-8
Bar Silver..... 28 1-4

The sum of about £ 75,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, Aug. 21.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Sobraon, arrived here from Bombay this morning.

MARSEILLES, Aug. 21.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Golconda, left here day before yesterday evening outwards.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

Open 1,491 1-4 Miles.

THE following is the statement of traffic, for the week ending 11th August, 1900.

	Coaching Traffic. Receipts.	Merchandize and Mineral Traffic. Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total ...	1,45,441	2,27,938	6,919	3,80,328
Corresponding week last year. Open 1,491¼ miles.	...	...	...	3,51,685

Increase .....Rs. 28,643

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 16th June 1900, on 17·28 miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week.....	400	500	...	900
Or per mile of Railway	23	29	...	52
For previous 23 weeks of half-year	9,343	12,751	31	22,125
Total for 24 weeks ...	9,743	13,251	31	21,025
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	401	1,959	1	2,761
Per mile of Ry. do.	23	114	...	137
Total to corresponding date do.	9,191	10,628	42	19,861

Decrease for the week.....Rs. 1,461
Increase to date ..... " 3,164

LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

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By sending their own peon subscribers can insure instant delivery.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CLARKE—July 23, at Mount Abu, the wife of R W Clarke, Executive Engineer, Bikanir State, of a son.
HOMER—August 6, at Sandoway, Arakan District, Burma, the wife of Mr C J Homer, of the Public Works Dept, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

BACON—August 20, at his residence, Erindale, Jeremiah's Road, Vepery, Madras, James Dalgairns Bacon, Deputy Examiner, Military Accounts Department, aged 51 years.
MACKAY—August 16, at St Thomas' Mount, of bronchitis, Mr David Mackay, Pensioned Condr, late Ordnance Dept, the loved husband of Anne Mackay, aged 59 years, 3 months and 8 days.
NICHOLSON—August 17, at Mainpuri, N-W P, of enteric, Richardson Walter Nicholson, Opium Department.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, AUGUST 23, 1900.

"THE richest gold-field in the world" is the description of the Witwatersrand given by a writer in the current number of "Macmillan's Magazine." The wealth of ore produced by California and Australia, which each in their day produced the richest out-put of gold then known, scarcely amounted to half that which is said to exist in the Witwatersrand reef. The great wealth of the Rand lies at low levels and the value of the gold which the one belt of ore is estimated to yield, is five times that of the Californian out-put and exceeds four-fold all that has been drawn from the Australian Gold-fields. The possibilities of the stretch of country, of which Johannesburg is the capital, have only been fully disclosed within the last five years, and within that lustrum, too, the whole of the Transvaal difficulty, beginning with the Uitlanders' grievances and the Jameson raid has come to a head. The sinking of costly boreholes proved that when the deep levels of the existing mines were worked they would yield gold to the value of seven hundred millions sterling. More mines will yet be sunk and it is calculated that then the total out-put of the Rand will reach thirteen hundred millions sterling. It required the enterprise of the capitalists, however, to prove the wealth upon which the "Gold-reefed city" stands. Fourteen years ago the first miners who found their way to Witwatersrand could not have imagined that the district contained four times the amount of precious ore that had been yielded by the gold-fields of Australia. The extraction of the gold requires capital and, therefore, unlike California and Australia the "poor man's diggings" do not exist in the country around Johannesburg. While competent geologists are of opinion that the reef probably extends for fifty miles the gold is so finely scattered throughout the ore that the extraction of a cubic inch of the precious metal involves the crushing of not less than half a million cubic inches of solid rock. Powerful machinery of all sorts is employed in the mining processes and in the management of the mines the most skilled engineers are engaged. The conditions are vastly different from the early Californian and Australian gold rushes, and though questionable characters are inseparable from a population bent upon the pursuit of gold the Rand miners for the most part are skilled artizans who have had large experience of mining in America, Great Britain, and other European countries. The working of the mines is directed by men in whom enterprise is joined with high technical skill and the capital required to carry on the industry has been supplied by share-holders in every part of the world.

The influx of numbers of highly expert engineers and skilful artizans into a country inhabited by a pastoral and unprogressive people was bound to have an effect not only upon the face of the country but upon its government. Matters might have adjusted themselves in a natural way but for the attitude of highly placed persons, upon whom rests the responsibility for the present situation in South Africa. Fourteen years ago Johannesburg did not exist. Its site was then occupied by Ferreira's camp which, having just sprung into existence on the veld, numbered only a few hundred diggers. The camp was an assemblage of out-spanned waggons and tents, tin-huts, stores and canvas-houses with a few brick dwellings that had been hurriedly put up. There the first mutterings of the Uitlander question were heard, for it was there that Mr. Kruger, invited to dine with the miners, made a speech which at once divided the earliest Rand gold hunters into two parties. The President of the Transvaal urged his old burghers to keep order and report to him the doings of the new-comers who were then flocking into the country on the quest for wealth. There were those who regarded that injunction as an insult to the majority of the settlers then in the camp. Others, however, held that the new-comers, providing they were law-abiding, had no need to doubt that they would be able to dwell in amity with the burghers of the Republic. Mr. Rhodes, who visited Ferreira's Camp at the same time as Mr. Kruger, used what then appeared to be a happy simile in regard to the new-comers whom he compared to a new boy at school. The new boy though at first regarded with aloofness, as soon as he becomes known and proves himself of the right stuff may quickly be recognised as one of the brightest and most honoured members of the school. It would have been well if Mr. Rhodes and his friends had always paid regard to the moral of that illustration. But as soon as the new boy revolted and sought to become the master of the establishment it was not unnatural that the Old Pedagogue should resent that invasion of his rights. As after-events proved Mr. Rhodes's simile was not so apt as it seemed to be at the time it was uttered. The writer of the article in Macmillan, deviating from his description of the gold-fields, appears to think that the illustration accurately reflected the condition of affairs, and makes the assertion that there was every willingness on the part of the Uitanders to support Mr. Kruger's authority and to suggest to him, from time to time, "the best means wherby to weld together the new forces with the old in one progressive liberty-loving State, with no thought of the much dreaded Imperial factor."

That is a curious statement; it supports the evidence of those who assert that, at any rate, before agitation was fomented the Government of the Transvaal was not intolerable to the mass of the working miners who entered the country in search of fortune. It was only when the growth of the mining industry led to imposts which were increased as the great productiveness of the mines was fully revealed, that the agitation began which culminated in the invasion of the Transvaal by Dr. Jamieson. The Magazine writer puts all the responsibility for the incidents which led up to the raid upon the shoulders of the "stubborn" Boer President. The Uitlanders, he says, in the most ungrudging sprit, tendered to Mr. Kruger the best and soundest advice in regard to the thousand and one necessities of civilisation, which were foreign to the Boers. There were problems of taxation and mining regulations, customs duties, sanitation, municipal government, railways, public works, police and education, in regard to which the leading Uitlanders were ready to assist the Transvaal Government. But Mr. Kruger was suspicious and instead of heeding the humble petitions presented to him, year after year he and his party "were continually devising bad laws and taxes and granting foolish monopolies." The whole truth about the Uitlander agitation has not been written, but whether it was engineered entirely in the interests of mining capitalists, or was for the most part a genuine agitation for the remedy of grievances, it is undeniable that as the out-put of gold on the Rand increased the position of the Uitlanders underwent a considerable change for the worse. It was the discovery of gold in the Transvaal that drew the rest of the world to the Boer Republic, and it is to that prime fact that the whole of the present troubles in South Africa is due. The discovery of the richest gold-field in the world has led to an expenditure in blood and treasure that has never been paralleled in like cause. The cost of the war in treasure alone has so far amounted to eighty millions. The value of the gold produced by the Rand mines up to the beginning of the campaign was not much more. But there is a consolation; it is computed that there remains to be extracted from the one auriferous belt, gold to the value of more than twelve hundred millions sterling. Possibly Sir Michael Hicks-Beach had that estimate before him when he stated that he looked to the mines to bear their share of the financial burden which the war had created.

CHINA telegrams this morning tell us of the maintenance of peace in Nanking and Hunan and the death of Yuan Shi Kai, the Governor of Shantung. Yuan Shi Kai was a friendly Viceroy and last month led a force of regulars against the Boxers at Techow. German cavalry were sent to support them but the whole force was repulsed. He refused point-blank to obey Prince Tuan. It would be interesting to know, therefore, how the Shantung governor lost his life. The Viceroys of Nanking and Hunan, as was the case with Yuan Shi Kai, are wise enough to know that they cannot hope to drive the foreigner from their shores. They have, therefore, promised to maintain quiet, adding, to save their necks hereafter, the proviso that the Dowager-Empress shall not be molested. Nanking and Hunan would have remained quiet without these promises and stipulations, for there are many Chinese provinces where the Chinaman is prudent enough to know it does not pay to raise a hand against the foreigner. It is only one-third of China that has to be fought—not the whole of it—for long ago the provinces of Shantung, Kiangsi, Anhui, Chehkiang, Hunan, Hunan, Kiangsu, Fukhien, Kwangtong, Kwangsai, Yunnan and Keichow pledged themselves to remain neutral. With one exception it may be remarked these are all sea-board provinces, and therefore the parts of China which have had the longest, closest and most intimate acquaintance with the foreigner. Chang Chih Tung, the Viceroy of Hunan and Hupeh, who has renewed his promise, is a man who, though he does not like the foreigner, believes in his inventions and his business capacity. He envies the Occidentals, their institutions, their political freedom, their practical philanthropy and their truthfulness. Liu Kunyi, the Viceroy of Nanking, is perhaps less friendly but wiser and more powerful, wherefore his pledges may, perhaps, be relied upon. But the promises of a Chinaman are worth very little and the recognition of the fact appears to have actuated President McKinley in his reply to China's request to him to appoint a mediator. "No," says the President, "the previous conditions have not been complied with." When, a month ago, the Emperor besought American assistance the President was told that the independent initiative of the United States was essential to the salvation of the situation, for "China, driven by the irresistible course of events, has unfortunately incurred well-nigh universal indignation. For settling the present difficulty she places special reliance in the United States." Mr. McKinley replied:—"I am to infer from your Majesty's letter that the malefactors who have disturbed peace in China, who have murdered the Minister of Germany and a member of the Japanese Legation, and who now hold besieged in Peking the foreign diplomatists who still survive, have not only received no favour or encouragement from your Majesty, but are actually in rebellion against the Imperial authorities. If this be the case, I most solemnly urge upon your Majesty's government (1) to give a public assurance whether the Foreign Ministers are alive, and if so, in what condition; (2) to put the diplomatic representatives of the Powers in immediate and free communication with their respective governments, and to remove all danger to their lives and liberty; and (3) to place the Imperial authorities in China in communication with the relief expedition so that co-operation may be secured between them for the liberation of the Legations, the protection of foreigners, and the restoration of order." These are the conditions which were not complied with.

A GERMAN correspondent says the English Press in India did his Emperor an injustice, the other day, in reporting his Imperial Majesty's speech on the occasion of the departure of three transports from Bremerhaven for China. One telegram said:—"The Emperor William, in bidding farewell to the troops, exhorted them to so fight that a Chinaman would never dare even to look askance at a German for a thousand years to come." Two or three days afterwards, as our correspondent points out, we published the following:—"A sensation has been caused in Germany by the speech made by the Emperor William, on Friday last, to his troops who were departing for China, in which his Majesty counselled them to give no quarter and make no prisoners. It appears that Baron von Bulow tried to suppress this passage in the Emperor's speech but the newspapers forestalled him. Some of the papers protest against the unchristian counsel given by the Emperor to his men, whilst others explain that it was not meant literally." "Now Sir," writes our German correspondent, "neither in the Press of my own country nor in that of yours do I find anything to justify such a statement or to support your version of the Kaiser's speech. To be fair I take the version published by the 'Times' in preference to those of my own country and I find that instead of saying 'Give no quarter and make no prisoners,' what was said was this:—'When you meet the foe you will defeat him. No quarter will be given, no prisoners will be taken. Let all who fall into your hands be at your mercy. Just as the Huns, a thousand years ago, under the leadership of Etzel (Attila) gained a reputation, in virtue of which they still live in historical tradition, so may the name of Germany become known in such a manner in China that no Chinaman will ever again even dare to look askance at a German.' A very different thing. It was all in one speech on one occasion, not two, and I think you will agree with me that 'No quarter will be given' is very different from 'Give no quarter.'" We can only state that the telegrams were inserted just as received through Reuter's agency. But we may add that the version of the "Frankfurter Zeitung" seems to support that given by the news agency. Our contemporary's report reads:—"Quarter will not be given. Prisoners will not be taken. Let whoever falls in your hands be doomed." The "Standard's" Berlin correspondent says:—"Even Governmental, ultra-Conservative, and semi-official papers do not know how to explain this language. The "Kolnische Zeitung" tries to extricate itself from the dilemma by reproducing the sentence in question thus:—"Quarter will not be given to you,' but this version is refuted by a simple reference to the official "Reichsanzeiger," which merely reports:—'Quarter will not be given,' without the words 'to you.' All attempts to soften the Emperor's words and their effect are in vain. They have caused an immense sensation."

MR. FRANK J. CLARK, of the G. I. P. Railway, has written a brochure, which he styles "The Great Indian Peninsula Railway under the Original Company's Administration." It is a retrospect, not a criticism, and is published for private circulation only. It is no use, therefore, writing much in praise of it, for though we might arouse public curiosity we could not allay it, for it is not to be on sale to the general public. This is unfortunate for it is full of instructive matter, modestly strung together in historically consecutive order. To give a complete history of the line, as the author says, would mean the writing of quite a large volume. He has neither the time nor the inclination to do this. But so far as it goes the work is excellent and the history of the company which has now ceased to exist could not have been more explicitly related. Many points, which have long since become axioms, were in the early days of the railway questions for long and anxious discussions, and extracts from the old records reporting these are among the most amusing portions of the book. It is to be hoped Mr. Clark will see his way to the issue of another edition available to the general public.

THE Viceroy during his autumn tour will probably inspect the Periyar Irrigation Works, in the Madras Presidency.

THE Viceroy has been pleased to appoint the Hon'ble Mr. T. Raleigh to be Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University, in succession to the Hon'ble Sir Francis Maclean.

A VERY fine collection of pictures recording incidents in the Presidency v. Parsees cricket match has been taken by Mr. W. W. Baker for Messrs. Raja Deen Dayal and Sons, and which form interesting mementoes of the game.

THE Hon'ble Colonel Barris has been confirmed as Resident of Hyderabad.

UP to date the opium revenue of the current year is 27 lakhs better than the estimate.

THE numbers on famine relief have decreased by 357,000 in all India during the past week.

THE gross earnings of Indian railways are now 120 lakhs better this year between 1st April and the 4th August than last year.

GENERAL REID, Commanding 3rd Brigade China Force, has appointed Captain Kemball, 29th Punjab Infantry, as his Orderly Officer.

THE Jodhpur Lancers, under orders for China, will receive. 303 carbines, so as to avoid the employment of different kinds of ammunition.

THE North-Western State Railway was breached near Paillour and Ludhiana owing to last week's rain, and trains are delayed in consequence.

THE fresh cases of plague in Calcutta on Sunday were returned as five, the same number of deaths from that cause being recorded. The total mortality was 88.

MR. NIBET, Conservator of Forests, having retired from the service, Mr. Fernandez, Central Provinces, and Mr. Manson, Burma, are granted steps in promotion.

MR. MERK, Commissioner of the Derajat Division, arrives in Simla shortly on duty connected with the existing difficulties on the border of Waziristan.

A TELEGRAPHIC report from Dera Ghazi Khan on the 20th states that the last defences against the Indus have gone. The station presumably will have to be abandoned forthwith.

IT is stated that Brigadier-General Cummins's successor in the Madras District Command will probably be Colonel R. A. Gilchrist, I.S.C., Colonel on the Staff, Commanding Bellary.

MR. H. T. MCINTOSH, Junior Secretary, Bengal Board of Revenue, succeeds Mr. Luson as Deputy Secretary, Home Department, Government of India, on the latter reverting to Bengal next month.

THE Secretary of State has been asked to direct Captain Senior, 20th Bengal Infantry, Lieutenant-Colonel Radford, and Lieutenant Sterling, 4th Punjab Infantry, to proceed to China on service.

THE Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces visits Raipur this week to consult with the Commissioner of the Chattisgarh Division and other local officers regarding famine relief in that region.

ORDERS for the erection of a new telegraph wire from Bombay to Madras, a distance of about 800 miles, required in connection with the abnormal traffic with the Far East, were issued on the 7th July last. The work was commenced on the 15th July and concluded on the 14th August, a result of which the Telegraph Department may be justly proud.

A FIELD AUDIT OFFICE is likely to be established in China from India with a staff and establishment of two officers and about 30 clerks.

COLONEL MACCALL is appointed to command a 2nd Class District with effect from the 21st Instant, vice Brigadier-General Lugard, and will be posted to Bangalore. Colonel Whitby is consequently confirmed as D. A. G., Punjab Command.

FROM the statement of the Department of Issue of Paper Currency it appears that the amount of notes in circulation in India on 15th August, 1900, was Rs. 29,57,98,335. The gold reserve on that date was Rs. 12,69,36,741, while that held in silver amounted to Rs. 6,14,61,648.

A HOME Department notification is issued with reference to the enumeration of native servants and camp followers of British regiments which were imperfectly prepared at the last census. All regiments on the march will halt on census day, and regiments beyond the frontier will be included in the nearest station. The Government will provide the schedules, but the cantonment funds will bear the cost.

THE following special service officers proceed to China for general duty.—Lieutenant-Colonel E. McSwiney, Major Geold Adams, R. A., Captains McSwiney, 7th Dragoon Guards, Pottinger, R. A., W. Harrison, R. E., Ducat, 4th Bombay Cavalry, and Lieutenant C. Hunter, R. E., Major England, Royal Fusiliers, and Captain Orchard, 15th Madras Infantry, are special service officers on the base staff of the 3rd Brigade.

WE are glad to learn that the Madras Government has resolved that the question of the introduction of the Rules in regard to examinations for certificates of competency under the Madras Steam Boilers and Prime Movers Act shall be held in abeyance for the next two years, unless occasion arise in the interval to reconsider the matter. The proposed amendments in the Act on matters other than those relating to certificates of competency will be separately considered. We publish the G. O. in another column.

IT is an open secret now, says a Colombo contemporary, that the Imperial Government has decided to send a very large number of Boer prisoners to Ceylon—in fact, a much larger number than was at first expected. The new camp is to be at Urugasmanhandiya. The camp will be taken in hand for the purposes of improvement and extension immediately after the Volunteers vacate it next month after their annual Camp. It will then be improved, enlarged and generally adapted for the purposes of a large military camp, capable of accommodating about 2,000 men.

WITH regard to the cholera outbreak near the Kashmir road, the Lahore paper learns that the disease first occurred among coolies working on the Udhampore cart road near Jammu, and from there has spread to various parts of Jammu. Three cases of cholera also occurred at Muzaffrabad close to the Jhelum Valley Road. Report was also received of cholera in Bhan below Lower Topa. These have necessitated quarantine and inspections to prevent the disease effecting an entrance into the Valley of Kashmir. At present the Jhelum Valley Road is guarded by a quarantine post at Uri and the Abottabad route at Domel, and the Jammu Road at Rambau and Vernag.

WHILE on the general subject of stamp sales it is interesting to notice that the sale of ordinary postage stamps in the Punjab during the year yielded an unexplained increase of income to the department exceeding a lakh of rupees. It would be interesting to know to what this remarkable rise is due. It beats the year 1897, when there was an army corps across the north-west frontier holding postal communication for many months with the Punjab. The only obvious causes which suggest themselves in the present case are the employment of Indian camp followers in South Africa and the movements of population in consequence of the famine.

THE Government of Madras has taken steps to revise the Famine Code generally on the lines of recommendations made by Sir James Lyall's Famine Commission. It has deputed from the 1st instant Mr. P. Govinda Menon, B.A., the First Assistant in the Settlement Department of the Board of Revenue, on Special duty for this purpose. During the famine of 1896-97, Mr. Govinda Menon did duty as the Famine Assistant in the Board, his work being specially commended to the notice of Government by the then Famine Commissioner, Mr. H. Le Fanu. Only such of the recommendations of the Commission as have been approved by the Government of India and the local Government will be incorporated in the Code under revision.

A WYNAAD correspondent writes:—"The more we see of the wreckage of the Tambracherry Ghaut Road, the greater becomes the estimate of the probable outlay in re-making it—four lakhs is now quoted as a moderate estimate and 18 months as the time required to re-open the line for wheeled traffic. It is not yet known what the loss of life amounts to. On the Coonoor Ghaut there is little of the huge forest marching with it, which rendered our own Ghaut so attractive. Of course it will never be as picturesque again. I hear on good authority that the Devalah-Vayitri Government road is much washed and blocked with landslips through the Sheardale and Dunbar estates. Where the track passed across very precipitous country is with an average rainfall of 250 inches."

THE Cholera returns for the Central Provinces for the last fortnight of July again show some decrease as compared with the preceding fortnight. The total number of cases reported was 9,487, and of deaths 5,492, as against 11,042 and 6,575. This gives a decrease in the number of deaths of 1,083, or over 16 per cent. The decrease was pretty general through the province; but in Sambalpur and Nimar there was considerable increase. Chhindwara and Nimar have suffered most during this fortnight, the numbers being respectively, 1,431 and 1, 139 cases, with 797 and 630 deaths. The disease is ascribed to bad water in the villages and to infected people coming to the famine kitchens. In Jubbulpore it was attributed also to the sale of unwholesome rice, which, being damaged, was dried and mixed with good grain for sale.

A CURIOUS case in London which involved the washing of certain privately baby-linen in public resulted in a verdict making Princess Radziwill liable for £220 claimed for baby clothes supplied to her married daughter, Princess Blucher, in 1895.

IN the Court of Appeal, on the 24th ultimo, the former wife of Earl Cowley appealed against the injunction granted by Mr. Justice Barnes in February last restraining her from using the style and title of Countess Cowley. Earl Cowley was divorced by his wife, who subsequently married Mr. R.E.M. Biddulph. Their Lordships reserved judgment.

THE "Old Lady of Threadneedle-street" has been located in her present domicile for considerably over 200 years, yet until about a fortnight ago the Bank of England buildings never sported a flag-staff. The other day a flag was flown from the staff for the first time, and, sadly enough, at half-mast for the late Grand Duke of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha.

MR. RICHARD WHITEING, says "The British Weekly," is staying at Potter's Bar, at the cottage of Dr. and Mrs. Barnett Smith, who are now in Scotland. Mr. Whiteing's splendid constitution has enabled him to rally wonderfully from his very severe illness, and he is slowly working at his new novel, which, I understand, will deal with the life of the British farm labourer.

THE supposedly fungoid growth and other disfigurements on the beautiful wall paintings in the House of Lords' corridor, to which Prof. Church, F.R.S., has alluded in his memoranda to the Office of Works, are apparently spreading. This is especially noticeable in the case of "The Parting of Lord and Lady Russell," which was painted by C. W. Cope in 1859, and which is covered with a number of dark circular patches. As Prof. Church, whose work upon the wall paintings in the Palace of Westminster for several years past has repeatedly received the acknowledgments of the First Commissioner of Works, has more than once pointed out, the great difficulty in dealing with those in the Lords' and Commons' corridors is due to the fact that they are hermetically sealed behind glass, which it is exceedingly difficult to remove, or at any rate to replace.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE CRISIS IN CHINA.

REPORTED CAPTURE OF THE EMPRESS.

REPORTED MOVEMENTS OF CHINESE.

ENTRY INTO THE FORBIDDEN CITY.

The Viceroys of Nanking and Hunan have promised to maintain quiet in South China, provided the Dowager-Empress is not molested.

It is reported at Shanghai that the Dowager-Empress has been intercepted and surrounded by Japanese Cavalry.

LONDON, AUG. 22.

It is reported at Tientsin that 5,000 Chinese troops have gone to Peitsang and 7,000 to Tungchow.

The telegraph has been cut.

Admiral Bruce cables from Taku on the 19th that it is reported the Allies entered the Forbidden City on the 17th inst.

AMERICA REFUSES TO ARBITRATE.

LONDON, AUG. 22.

America has rejected Li Hung Chang's application regarding peace negotiations on the ground that the previous conditions have not been complied with.

DEATH OF A CHINESE GOVERNOR.

The death is announced of Yuan Shi Kai, the Governor of Shantung.

MARSHAL WALDERSEE IN ROME.

Marshal Waldersee has arrived in Rome and lunched with King Victor Emmanuel to-day.

He goes to Naples to-morrow.

THE PALACE AND THE LEGATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUG. 22.

The "Indian Daily News" publishes the following special telegram :—

The Foreign Ministers emphatically deny the reiterated assertions by the Chinese Government that the Legations were ever offered a supply of food and vegetables from the Palace which they refused. On the other hand a despatch has been received from Mr. Conger in which he positively asserts that the whole attack on the Legations was purely instigated and directed by the Palace authorities and was from first to last purely a Governmental affair, the Boxer insurrection being merely put forward as a blind-folding excuse.

[The following communication was sent to the London Press from the Chinese Legation, on July 27, at 4-15 p.m :—

Sir Chih Chen Lofengluh has just received a telegram from Sheng, under date Shanghai, July 27, 1900, 6-30 p.m.—"An Imperial Decree issued on the 28th sixth moon—*i.e.*, July 24, 1900. It is fortunate that all foreign representatives, with the exception of Baron von Ketteler, are found in safety and unharmed. Provisions in the shape of various foodstuffs, vegetables, fruits &c., are to be supplied to all the Legations in order to show our courtesy. Please repeat the above to Ministers Yung Yu, Lu Hai, Kwan Yu Keng, and Wu Ting Fang.—Sheng."]

OFFICERS AND STORES FOR CHINA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUG. 22.

Captain England, 1st Royal Fusiliers, and Captain Orchard, 15th N. I., proceeded to China on special service in addition to the officers already despatched.

Among the supplies which are being sent from home for the China Expeditionary Force are 1,500lbs. tobacco and fodder at the rate of 2,200 tons monthly.

CALCUTTA, AUG. 22.

The Transport Pundua sailed to-day with a wing of the Punjab Infantry. The following is the strength :—Six Officers, nine native officers, 361 rank-and-file, 72 followers, fifty mules, Section "C" 51st Native Field Hospital, signalling units and No. 6 Brigade Supply Column. Major Browning, 4th Punjab Infantry, commands the troops on board.

Colonel S. B. Beatson, Inspector-General, Imperial Service Troops, proceeds to Calcutta this week to see the embarkation of the units from Native States for China.

Colonel Gilchrist, Colonel-on-the-Staff, Bellary, is appointed to command a 2nd Class District in Madras, during the absence of General Cummins on Field Service in China.

Colonel Hutchinson, now at home on leave, has been temporarily attached to the India Office as assistant to General Stedman in connection with the extra work entailed by the Chinese War. Meanwhile Colonel Stawell continues to officiate as Director of Military Education in India.

FOUR RECENT REBELLIONS IN CHINA.

Three times previously within the last four decades China has been the theatre of extensive bloody and formidable rebellions. Of these, of course, the Tai Ping uprising against the present dynasty was the most terrible and devastated by far the widest area. It is well known that Dr. Williams's estimates that not less than 20,000,000 souls were swept away in the carnage that marked the rise, progress and retrogression of this terrible calamity. It waxed and waned for fourteen years, with changing fortunes, and was crushed out only in 1865 Old residents in China still recall its horrors.

Concomitant with the closing years of the Tai Ping Rebellion—for it broke out in 1855,—but continuing beyond it, for it was not suppressed till 1873—was the great Mahomedan Rebellion of Yunnan. This outbreak was not directed so much against the ruling Manchu dynasty, as against Chinese rule in any form. The Imperial rule, during its struggles with the Tai Pings, had become weak in some parts of China, and very weak over the wild tribes of those far-off regions. The Moslems, therefore, struck for political freedom and self-government. This was suppressed by Brigadier Li, when he and his victorious soldiers massacred most of their opponents.'

The third Rebellion occurred in the North West, in the wild tracts of Kansuh, and wilder mountains of Turkestan, where great lawlessness prevailed and raged from 1860 till 1873.' This too was a Mahommedan outbreak. As in Yunnan, the followers of Islam rose against the weak hand, that had tried to coerce them, and were determined to free themselves from all control. But again the central authority sent forth its hordes of soldiers under the famous General Tso, who in the summer months cultivated the waste lands through which they passed, and so grew their own grain and vegetables and supplied their own needs. The same policy was adopted as before, i. e. there were meted out to the rebels suppression, distinction, annihilation. The fire of rebellion died out for want of fuel to keep it alight. In these three Rebellions there are two points worthy of notice. First, the element of religion entered largely into the latter two; and indeed this was not wanting in the Tai Ping Rebellion, for the rebels hated idols with a fierce bitterness and spared none wherever found. Secondly, these uprisings were quelled in the same ruthless way. There was no attempt at pacification, no looking into any real or alleged grievances. The insurgents and their families were annihilated like a horde of vipers. Dead men sleep longest.

The present Rebellion which has burst forth with such sudden and tremendous energy, and presents such a formidable front, is different in one respect from all that have gone before. True, it is characterised by the same blood-thirsty cruelty that appears to be almost fiendish in its intensity, and the same utter disregard of distinctions between combatants and non-combatants, men and women, adults and children. But in this case, the insurgents are not fighting the Chinese Government. They are not striving after a new ideal of political freedom, they are not aiming at religious liberty. Although perhaps they don't know it, they are really fighting against a new civilization, against the introduction of unfamiliar ideas. They are fighting against the "ze Geist," which in the West, completely dominates the life of men at the close of the nineteenth century. It is said, by some, that the movement is directed against the missionary, that it is a determined attempt to drive out Christianity. Hence the Rebels begin by murdering native Christians and missionaries. We believe that such a diagnosis is ridiculously incomplete. That these have suffered first, is fully explained by the fact that they are, in many cases, more exposed and more unprotected than others. But the attack does not end with them, as we know too well.—"China Mail."

THE STRIKE AT MARSEILLES.

LONDON, AUG 22.

The strike at Marseilles has ended.

MANSION HOUSE WAR FUND.

The Mansion House War Fund now exceeds one million sterling.—*Reuter's Special Service.*

THE MILITARY POSITION OF INDIA.

AN ALARMIST'S LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUG. 22.

The "Indian Daily News" publishes the following special cablegram, dated London August 21 :—

The "Times," this morning, gives prominence to a long article, contributed by "An Experienced Indian Officer," in which he describes the present military situation in India and the general unpreparedness for an emergency which exists in our Eastern Empire. The writer insists that, at the present moment, India would not be in a position to cope with any great struggle, that may be sprung upon her without warning. Her armaments, he says, are hopelessly inadequate, besides being very largely of an utterly obsolete description. He goes on to say that the personnel of the Indian Army is numerically inferior to that required for efficient active service, and that transport arrangements are in such a state that they would break down absolutely in the face of an European enemy.

The article has created a flutter at the Horse Guards and will likely have a similar effect in Simla, when the news reaches India.

THE VICEREGAL AUTUMN TOUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUG. 22.

The following is the programme of the first part of the Viceroy's autumn tour :—Leave Simla, October 22nd, and arrive at Karachi on the 24th; stay at Karachi, October 25th and 26th, and from there go on by sea to Mandavi and drive to Bhuj, returning on the 28th, and proceeding to Junagarh on the 29th; halt there from 30th October to 2nd November, and on the 3rd idem arrive at Rajkot, and hold a Darbar there on November 6th, and leave that evening and arrive at Baroda on November 7th; spend 8th and 9th there and arrive at Bombay on the 10th. The remainder of the tour is not yet settled, but will include Southern India and Mysore.

THE SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

The programme for next Friday's meeting of the Viceroy's Legislative Council comprises the passing of the Census Bill, the Indian Limitation Bill, and the Bankers' Books Bill; particulars of all of which have already been published. Sir Harnam Singh also will ask Government to report the progress in connection with the question of Succession duties levied on Native Christians under the Court Fees Act.

THE HON. SIR EDWARD LAW.

THE BANKING QUESTION.

The Hon. Sir Edward Law, Finance Member, leaves Simla to-morrow for Calcutta, to consult with the authorities there on the subject of the banking question.

MILITARY OFFICERS RELIEFS.

A batch of forty-five Artillery Officers is expected shortly in India. On arrival a similar number, hitherto detained in this country, will be sent Home.

CHOLERA IN THE CANTONMENTS.

Yet another regiment, under orders for China, now reports of being attacked with cholera, the Alwar Imperial Service Infantry having been so unfortunate as to have a fatal case on the 20th instant. Of the other regiments the Royal Fusiliers yesterday had two deaths, the 17th Bombay Infantry one death, the 1st Cheshires one death, the 4th Hussars one death, depot 11th Madras Infantry one death, and the 19th Hussars one case.

CHOLERA IN THE HAPPY VALLEY.

A telegram has been received by the Punjab Government from the Resident, Kashmir, asking that it may be made known to intending visitors that cholera has appeared in the valley; 16 cases with six deaths having occurred at Slamabad and one suspicious death at Shrinagar.

THE GUBERNATORIAL PARTY AT THE KARLI CAVES.

POONA, AUG. 22.

Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Northcote and party, including Miss Beresford Hope and Miss Macleod, went to see the Karli Caves this afternoon, accompanied by Mr. Hill, Captain Greville, Captain Grey, Captain Wood, Captain Pollard, and Doctor Croly. The party left Kirkee by the 2-15 train and arrived at Lanowli at 3-45 p.m., and were driven in tongas to Karli. The party returned to Lanowli, and left by special train at 7-20 p.m. for Poona.

ACCIDENT IN CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, AUG. 22

A serious accident occurred on the 20th on the Khargpur-Cuttack Extension of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, the engine of the mail train being derailed near Balasore. Eight carriages were completely smashed and the others derailed. Two passengers are reported to have been killed and seven injured. The cause of the accident was the subsidence of the bank owing to heavy floods. It is expected the breaches will be restored in ten days.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE WAR IN SOUTH AFRICA.

THE PRETORIA COURT-MARTIAL.

LONDON, AUG. 22.

The court-martial at Pretoria on the conspirators has found Lieutenant Cordua guilty on all counts. Sentence has been deferred pending reference to Lord Roberts.

ACTION WITH DE WET'S AND DELAREY'S REARGUARD.

Baden-Powell and Paget on the 20th inst. fought a rearguard action with DeWet and Delarey's forces, whom Hamilton is also following.

It is evidently DeWet's intention to go to Bushveldt for a general concentration of the Boer forces, including those under Botha.

General Carrington taking supplies for Methuen engaged the Lichtenburg commando near Ottoshoop.

Colonel Sitwell has lost 31 men in wounded and missing in a reconnaissance at Ventersburg.

LETTERS FROM MR. LABOUCHERE TO PRESIDENT KRUGER.

LONDON, AUG. 22.

Mr. Labouchere publishes letters discovered at Pretoria, which he wrote on the 2nd and 4th August, 1899, urging President Kruger to accept the Franchise Commission, whereby to gain time and protract the negotiations, the Cabinet being determined to avoid war, but wished to let Mr. Chamberlain down easily.

Replying to a letter from Mr. Chamberlain on the 6th August, 1900, inviting observations concerning the letters, Mr. Labouchere defends the advice he gave therein.

THE CAPE BUDGET.

The Budget presented to the Cape Parliament is favourable and shows a deficit of only £69,000.

Sir Gordon Sprigg, in presenting it, said the estimated surplus for 1901 was £27,000 and he anticipated unexampled prosperity in the Colony after the war.

THE HOSPITALS' COMMISSION.

The Hospitals' Commission has begun sitting at Capetown.

DEPOSITION OF THE MAHARAJA OF BHARTPUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUG. 22.

The Government of India has been reluctantly compelled to depose the Maharaja of Bhartpur who has long been causing anxiety on account of his personal interference, culminating last June when, in a fit of uncontrolled anger, he killed his own faithful body-servant when attending him in his own room by deliberately shooting him twice with a fowling-piece in the hearing of the members of his Court. The Maharaja will now be kept under surveillance, with a suitable allowance, in Bhartpur State, his infant son being placed upon the throne in his place, and the administration continuing to be conducted in the manner in which it has been carried on, not without success, for the last five years. It seems that the Maharajah, who has thus brought disgrace upon himself, was recommended by his own father to be passed over for succession on account of his vicious habits, but the Government of India, being reluctant to interfere with the customary succession, placed him upon the throne, hoping he would eventually become a capable ruler. In this they were disappointed. Before two years had passed it was found necessary, in consequence of the shocking intemperance and reckless extravagance of the Maharajah, to place the administration in the hands of the Dewan, and to keep strict medical control over the private life of his Highness. By these means it was hoped his own character might still be retrieved while the State would be saved from ruin. Entrusted little by little with the management of State affairs, as he showed any capacity to undertake them, the Maharaja appeared to be not without promise of sufficient amendment to justify his being one day given a further trial. These hopes, however, have now been dashed to the ground by what happened last June, and the Government of India and the Secretary of State have come to the conclusion that it is impossible he should ever be placed in the position of the ruler of Bhartpur State.

RAILWAY COLLISION AT LUCKNOW.

LUCKNOW, AUG. 22.

The Cawnpore-Saharanpur Express, due here at 8-37 last night, ran into the goods train that was crossing the points about 200 yards out of Lucknow station. Five goods waggons, containing grain and general merchandise, the engine and six third class carriages of the express were derailed, the permanent way being torn up. Both trains were proceeding slowly. The rolling-stock is mostly new, and the vacuum brake was promptly applied. The carriages therefore were not broken up and only one passenger was hurt sufficiently to need medical treatment. The native fireman of the express is missing, and may possibly be under the debris not wholly cleared away. The brakesman's arm was broken, and the driver's face badly cut. Traffic has not been interrupted, other lines being available. An enquiry is being held as to the cause of the accident. It is anticipated that the main responsibility will attach to the station official, who allowed the goods train to be sent in so near the time the express was expected.

The accident at Lucknow station could not have happened, had it been provided, as all wayside stations on the Oudh-Rohilkhund Railway are, with interlocking apparatus. Plans and estimates for such a provision were sent to Government some months ago, but as the cost would be 1 1-2 lakhs, consideration of the proposal was postponed pending the reduction of famine expenditure. Mr. Justice Knox was a passenger and was thrown from his seat but not injured.

THE latest cholera returns show that six cases with six deaths occurred in the garrison at Secunderabad from the 16th to the 18th instant. The disease is severe at Loralai, the 19th Bengal Lancers having ten cases with six deaths on the 18th and 19th. The Royal Inniskilling Fusiliers at Mian-Mirand the Welsh Regiment at Ahmednagar, each reported one case on the 19th instant. Four deaths occurred in the Lucknow bazaar on Saturday, but the troops are not infected.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

THE COAL TRADE CRISIS.

TRADE WITH TURKEY.

LONDON, AUG. 3.

No one is likely to dispute that the present situation in the coal trade may be properly described as a crisis. It is a situation that abnormally affects every class of the community—the general public, because they have to pay abnormal prices for fuel, the coal-owners because they are reaping enormous profits, the manufacturing interests because they are having to pay just about 100 per cent. more than the usual range of fuel prices, the railway and shipping interests, because the high price of coal tends to convert probable profits of unusual magnitude into losses, or something like attenuated profits, and particular industries like the iron trade, because there is not much chance of making reliable profits in legitimate manufacturing operations while the cost of fuel is so high. Moreover, there is an uneasy feeling abroad that high prices in the coal trade have come to stay, because there is now a very keen realisation of the fact that the available reserves of coal in this country are limited, and that as they become less, prices will gradually increase until they assume something of a monopoly, if not of a famine aspect. This is the outlook that causes the deepest concern and the greatest uneasiness. The public might for a time support the burden of high coal prices, but if the cost of coal is to be permanently higher, the supremacy of our great manufacturing industries is likely to be seriously endangered—first by the higher cost of production, and next by the higher cost of distribution, due to the greater prices paid for fuel by railway and shipping companies. In these circumstances, it is hardly a matter for surprise that there is a strong feeling in favour of a Royal Commission being appointed to inquire into the whole question of our available coal supplies, and especially of our supplies of cheap coal, or of coal at such a price as will enable this country to maintain its industrial position among the nations of the world.

We must not overlook the fact that the high price of coal is the price we have to pay for a general prosperity in our industrial enterprises that is large beyond all precedent. Industries cannot be carried on without fuel, and the supply of fuel available at any particular time is limited by the existing resources of production. Moreover, the demands for British coal on the part of other nations have been unusually large, because it so happens that the coal-mining industry of Great Britain has been more fully developed than that of any other country, and because British coal-owners and shippers possessed to a much fuller extent than any other nation the machinery for the rapid and convenient distribution as well as the increased production of coal. With a universal boom in the great manufacturing industries that chiefly consume coal, the pressure put on British coal-owners almost from all parts of the world has been enormous. This pressure still continues, and we are bound to admit that there is no immediate prospect of its being removed. That, however, is only another way of stating that industrial activity continues to be the predominant feature of all the countries that consume English coal on a large scale, as well as of our own. It will be gathered from this short economic survey that the high price of British coal is not necessarily a function of probable permanent increase of value or possible increase of scarcity. In all countries alike the value of coal has, for the time being at any rate, more or less advanced. Even in the United States, where there is no talk or anticipation of scarcity for many years to come, coal is to-day from 50 to 100 per cent. higher than it was a year ago. In so far, however, as our dear coal is a function of passing industrial activity, the remedy is likely to be applied soon enough by the usual solvent of all such difficulties—namely, over-production. The present rate of output of coal in the United Kingdom is probably some thirty million tons a year in excess of the rate of output of three years ago, which is equal to saying that within this brief period we have added to our annual resources of output three times the total estimated coal production of the country a century ago, and probably more than the total output of the world in the year 1800. If this great increase of our productive resources is not speedily found to be in excess of the needs of coal consumers, then history will not have repeated itself; but the economic conditions which govern the present relations of supply and demand will have become a law unto themselves. For our own part, we are inclined to think that the lessons of the past will be verified by the events of the future. Consumers are already taking action which is intended to reduce the demand for British coal. In the iron trade of Scotland, the usual annual holidays, which ordinarily last for about a week, are this year being extended to a considerably longer period, mainly to ease the situation in the local trade. There are many indications that buyers of iron, steel, foundry products, and engineering work are disinclined to continue paying the very high prices which the high costs of raw materials and of labour make obligatory at the present time, and if, as is probable, this attitude of consumers assumes an increasingly pronounced form we are likely to find a considerable falling off in the products of those industries that are the mainstay of the home coal trade. Already ironmasters are in some degree preparing themselves for a period which they believe to be near at hand, when the exigencies of foreign competition on the one hand, and the high costs of fuel on the other, will compel them to discontinue manufacturing operations which, until costs have been readjusted, can hardly any longer be pursued at a profit. In this respect, however, it is generally admitted that much will depend upon the course of events in the United States.

If high prices have to be paid for coal much longer the public may demand more heroic remedies than those just suggested. There is no doubt a growing feeling that it is desirable in our national interests to do more in the way of conserving our available supplies of fuel than we have hitherto done. A tax on exports is the favourite remedy, and one which has been advocated by several economists and coal authorities of repute, including Professor Hull, F.R.S. The idea is a specious one, and has no doubt a certain fascination about it, because it is based on the assumption that the foreigner is made to pay a tax which tends to the relief of home taxpayers. We need not stop here to discuss this assumption. Suffice it to say that if the Government should decide to appoint a Royal Commission to inquire into the whole situation, they are likely to refer to it, among other things, the question of whether it is expedient or necessary to take any action in restraint of the rapidly increasing development of coal exports. But, in any case, the most vital question that can be referred to such a Commission, and one on the ultimate solution of which our very life as a manufacturing nation depends, is that of whether we have still available a sufficient reserve of cheap coal to keep alive our great manufacturing industries in the face of the wonderful strides, and often superior resources, of competitive countries.

The twelfth annual report of the British Chamber of Commerce of Turkey states that but few questions of general interest have come before the Chamber during the year reviewed, the usefulness of the Chamber having been mainly displayed in inquiries and negotiations of a private character. Notwithstanding all this, a circular addressed to Chambers of Commerce in this country, urging the claims of the institution to increased support by British manufacturers and traders, with a view to extending its scope, though eliciting encouraging expressions of approval of its aims, has proved decidedly disappointing as regards the additional financial support secured. The Chamber is able, however, to keep out of debt through the relatively small contribution to its funds paid by British steamers visiting the port of Constantinople. A solution of the long-standing dispute as regards quay dues was arrived at during the year reviewed, the modified tariff of the Quay Company being approved by the representatives of the Powers and the Turkish Government; on the other hand, the efforts of the Chamber to secure the establishment of a British post-office at Salonica, where other foreign post-offices have for some time been in existance, have been unsuccessful. The smallness of the amount of matter in the report of the directors of the Chamber is in itself a proof that the activity of the Chamber has been for the most part concentrated on private business.

The address of the President of the Chamber, Sir J. William Whittall, is perhaps more interesting than the report of the directors. The trade statistics quoted by Sir William are of little value, as they do not carry the figures of the import and export trade beyond the fiscal year 1895-6, and the record may therefore be regarded as ancient history. Sir William, however, tells us that he has good authority for the statement that British trade with Turkey showed a further and serious falling off for the past year in proportion to the whole trade. As a base line, it may be mentioned that the imports into Turkey in 1895-6 were valued at £18,705,154 sterling, of which £6,641,458 stood as the value of the imports from Great Britain. The exports from Turkey for the same period were valued at £14,123,295, of which total £5,813,740 represented the exports to Great Britain alone. The excess of imports over exports as regards a debtor country like Turkey calls for explanation; but the Chamber's report does not explain. Sir William has no difficulty in showing that the figures in both cases testify to a decline in the proportion of British trade with Turkey; but, considering the decrease in the aggregate trade, we may not unreasonably suppose that prudential considerations have had as much to do with the falling off as successful foreign competition, and in any case little can be safely inferred as regards the position to-day from the trade figures of four years ago. We may, however, readily accept Sir William Whittall's statement that British trade with Turkey has, even up to the date of the annual meeting of the Chamber, continued far from satisfactory. We have in previous years pointed out that the volume of Turkey's import and export trade is especially dependent on the character of the crops; and though the Turkish crops of 1899 were some-what better than those of 1898, they were still, we are told, greatly below the average. Following on the semi-famine of 1898, the short-comings of last year caused and exhaustion of the resources of the people which is authoritatively declared to have been more extreme than any experience of the kind for at least fifty years past. Trade has therefore been virtually at a standstill, the consumer being often without money for the purchase of even staple articles. Under these circumstances some consolation may be found in the fact that the crops sown last autumn have so far been favoured by unusually good weather and promise abundance for the current year. But there are still dangers ahead, such as the hot southerly winds, which last year burnt up the grain. Sir William again asserts, however, that crop shortcomings do not fully explain the alleged decline of British trade with Turkey. Germans, Austrians, French, and Italians are making "enormous" efforts to displace British goods by means of subsidised lines of steamers, touching at all the small ports of Turkey; whereas British trade is said to be handicapped by the difficulties and heavy transit charges on goods distributed from the larger ports, where alone, it is added, British goods can be obtained. These charges are said to make a difference of 5 to 10 per cent against British goods; and therefore foreign goods received direct from Trieste, Marseilles, Antwerp, Hamburg, and other Continental ports "naturally drive British goods out."

We learn from New Orleans that, in view of the complications in China and the possibly adverse effect on China's rice exports, applications have been made to the American Bureau of Agriculture for exact information as to the prospects for the Louisiana rice crop. The reply is as follows :—"The Louisiana rice crop for this year will perhaps be much larger than has ever been harvested. The estimated acreage promises an increase of 8 per cent over last year. While the crop was later planting this season, this date finds the stand and conditon of the crop fully up to the average, with prospects favourable for a maximum yield. This is true even among the 'Providence' rice planters and farmers depending on the rainfall, an abundant rainfall guaranteeing a good crop. Fortunate it is, however, for the industry and the planter that dependence on rainfall is no longer necessary. Economical irrigation is within reach of all. This solves the problem of rice culture irrigation throughout south-west Louisiana. A recent geological examination of the water strata along the northern border of this section reveals an inexhaustible supply for all this section of the State. With this advantage, lands not hitherto available for rice culture, on account of insufficient water for irrigating, now become available. This means an annually increasing area of land devoted to rice culture. Within the past year perhaps more pumping plants have been built, more canals and longer canals have been constructed and are in process of construction than ever before. This argues well for the rapid expansion and development of the rice industry, and it would not be visionary to say that, with the same proportion of increase, Louisiana will in ten years be able to grow sufficient rice to supply this country. Land adaptable to the culture is abundant, the water supply inexhaustible. No industry has ever developed so rapidly and so profitably, embracing the prairie lands of south-western Louisiana and the lands along our rivers of southern Louisiana. Certainly the present outlook is for the biggest crop by far ever produced in Louisiana.

An interesting question arising out of the institution of a preferential import tariff in Brazil is dealt with by Mr. Consul-General Rhind in his report from Rio de Janeiro. The Budget Law for 1900 having provided for the institution of a differential import tariff, to be put in operation in advancement of Brazil's export interests, a tariff has been organised by which the productions of countries taxing Brazilian coffees at rates considered unreasonably high, shall pay duties heavier by 50 per cent. than those proceeding from countries receiving Brazilian products on the footing of those of the most-favoured nation. France and Italy, in particular, are considered to overtax Brazilian coffee—the duty in the former country being 156 fr., and in the latter, 150 lire per 100 kilos.—and the prospect of the enhanced tariff being applied to their productions has led to negotiations with the object, on the part of Braizil, of obtaining a reduction of 30 per cent. in the existing rates. The United States, on the other hand, which admits coffee quite free of duty have expressed a wish to receive from Brazil some reciprocal advantage in favour of their exports. Considering how greatly the final issue of the question may affect the course of trade, the progress of the negotiations, which are still proceeding, should be followed by British exporters with lively interest.

GYMKHANA MOUNTED SPORTS.

THE weekly meeting of these sports was held yesterday afternoon on the Maidan before a fairly large gathering of spectators. The weather was favourable and the whole of the programme was got through punctually. The following are the results :—

TENT-PEGGING AND TILTING COMBINED.

Horses.

Mr Dalgleish	1
Mr Heugh S Symons	2
Captain H E Browne	3

Eleven competed.

Ponies.

Mr Ballantyne	1
Lieutenant Geddes	2
Captain Barwick	3

POSTILLION RACE—Round the trees.

Lieutenant Geddes	1
Lieutenant Courage	2

EGG AND SPOON RACE.

Mr Ballantyne, nominated by Miss Clark Kennedy	1
Mr P G De Saone, nominated by Mrs Young	2

Five competed.

HORSE SCURRY—Distance Handicap.

Mr T L Roberts	1
Mr C O Corrin	2

Four competed.

WHIPPET STAKES—For dogs. The dogs were to be held at Starting flag, whilst owners remained at Winning flag.

Mr Symmingtone's Fox Terrier, "Jack"	1
Mr McLaughlin's Fox Terrier "Jack"	2

THE Maler Kotla Imperial Service Sappers are being got ready for service in China by Captain Davidson. Captain Stokes, R. E. who accompanies the troops, has arrived and all preparations are proceeding satisfactorily. The native officers going with the Sappers are :—Colonel Assaf Ali Khan, Muhammad Baksh Khan, Nanroux Khan, Qadar Baksh Khan, Haidar Baksh Khan, and Feroze Khan. The corps will be re-armed with the Lee-Metford rifle in Calcutta.

BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

TO-MORROW'S BUSINESS.

THE list of business to be brought forward at a Meeting of the Council of the Governor of Bombay for making Laws and Regulations, to be held in the Council Hall Poona, at noon, to-morrow, includes the following :—

Questions put by the Honourable Mr. Gokuldas Kahandas Parekh concerning the number of tanks in the five districts of Gujarat in respect of which Government receive himayat on fields; the number of acres and the amount of Government assessment of lands in the District of Broach forfeited for non-payment of Government dues during the year ending the 31st of July 1900; how many attachments of moveable properties for the recovery of the Government land revenue demands were made in the district of Broach during the year ending the 31st of July 1899; and a large number of others of a similar nature.

The Honourable Mr. Shripad Anant Chhatre will put questions as to the average yearly mortality among Subordinate Judges in the Bombay Presidency for the five years from 1890 to 1894 and from 1895 to 1899; as to takavi advances &c. fifteen in number.

The Honourable Mr. Pherozeshah Merwanji Mehta will ask 14 questions:—Whether Government will be pleased to appoint a representative Commission to enquire into the incidence and policy of the Bombay Revenue System of Land Assessment and its effect in the long run on the condition of the agricultural population of different parts of the Presidency, and so forth.

The Honourable Mr. Silas Meyer Moses will ask if Government will be pleased to state if any measures have been adopted to replenish the stock of cattle which the poor cultivators have lost during the famine, and if loans are to be granted to the ryot to facilitate the purchase of such cattle.

The Honourable Mr. Narayan Ganesh Chandavarkar will ask:—Is it a fact that petitions were made by serval occupants in the Mahim Taluka of the Thana District to the District Collector of that district, praying that, in view of the bad harvests and the famine, Government would be pleased to abstain from introducing the revised survey rates of land assessment this year and make the recoveries according to the previous rates? and two other questions.

The Honourable Meherban Narayanrao Govind alias Baba Saheb, Chief of Ichalkaranji will ask 8 questions on subjects relating to the Satara district.

The Honourable Mr. Gopal Krisna Gokkale will ask 7 questions as to land revenue remissions.

PAPERS TO BE PRESENTED TO THE COUNCIL.

Letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, Legislative Department, No. 727, dated the 9th May 1900—Returning, with the assent of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General signified thereon, the authentic copy of the Law to amend the Bombay Civil Courts Act, 1869.

2 Report of the Select Committee appointed to consider Bill No. II of 1900 (a Bill to amend the Bombay City Land Revenue Act, 1876).

3 Letter from Mr. M. R. Bodas, General Secretary Ratnagiri Khots's Association—Forwarding copies of resolutions passed at a public meeting of the Khots of the Ratnagiri District, held at Jaigson, Dapoli Taluka on the 25th March 1900, regarding Bill No. IV of 1898: a Bill to amend the Khoti Settlement Act, 1880.

4 Letter from the Collector of Ratnagiri, No. 1234, dated the 11th April 1900—Forwarding a petition from the ryots of the village of Palen, Peta Mandangad, Taluka Dapoli, District Ratnagiri, praying for the abolition of the system of recovering dues from them by Abhavnis made by the Khots.

5 Petition from Atmaram Ambajirao Rane and other villagers of the Devgad Taluka, District Ratnagiri, dated the 15th February 1900, regarding Bill No. IV of 1898: a Bill to amend the Khoti Settlement Act, 1880.

6 Petition from Raghunath Babajirao Sule and other villagers of the Rajapur Taluka, Ratnagiri District, dated the——March 1900, regarding Bill No. IV of 1898: a Bill to amend the Khoti Settlement Act, 1880.

7. Memorial from Mr. M. R. Bodas, General Secretary, Ratnagiri Khots' Association, dated the 23rd June 1900, regarding Bill No. IV of 1898: a Bill to amend the Khoti Settlement Act, 1880, as amended by the Select Committee.

8. Substance of a petition from Ravji Ragji Ramchandra Chowkkar, Khot, inhabitant of Khed, Taluka Khed, District Ratnagiri, dated the 17th July 1900 regarding Bill No. IV of 1898: a Bill to amend the Khoti Settlement Act 1880.

9 Letter from the President, Poona City Municipality, dated the 21st April 1900—Submitting certain remarks and suggestions made by the Municipal Commissioners of Poona City on Bill No. II of 1899: a Bill for the better management of Municipal affairs in Mofussil Towns and Cities.

10 Letter from the Honorary Secretaries, Deccan Sabha, Poona, No. 1, dated the 25th April 1900—Submitting certain observations of the Sabha on Bill No. II of 1899: a Bill for the better management of Municipal affairs in Mofussil Towns and Cities.

11. Letter from the President and Honorary Secretaries, Bombay Presidency Association, dated the 24th May 1900—Submitting a memorial regarding Bill No. II of 1899: a Bill for the better management of Municipal affairs in Mofussil Towns and Cities.

12. Further observations by Mr. K. N. Kher, pensioned First Class Subordinate Judge, Ratnagiri, on some of the provisions of Bill No. II of 1899: a Bill for the better management of Municipal affairs in Mofussil Towns and Cities.

13. Statement referred to in the reply to question No. 1 put by the Honourable Mr. Gokuldas Kahandas Parekh.

14. Statement referred to in the reply to question No. 2 put by the Honourable Mr. Gokuldas Kahandas Parekh.

15. Statement referred to in the reply to question No. 6 put by the Honourable Mr. Gokuldas Kahandas Parekh.

16. Government Resolution No. 2023—39, dated the 26th March 1900, referred to in the reply to question No. 13 put by the Honourable Mr. Gokuldas Kahandas Parekh.

17. Statement referred to in the reply to question No. 14 put by the Honourable Mr. Gokuldas Kahandas Parekh.

18. Government Resolution No. 3151, dated the 22nd August 1900, and accompaniments, referred to in the replies to questions Nos. 11 and 18 put by the Honourable Mr. Gokuldas Kahandas Parekh.

19. Letter from the Agent, G.I.P. Railway Company, referred to in the reply to question No. 19 put by the Honourable Mr. Gokuldas Kahandas Parekh.

20. Extracts from reports of Collectors referred to in the reply to question No. 3 put by the Honourable Mr. Pherozeshah Merwanji Mehta.

21. Statement referred to in the reply to question No. 5 put by the Honourable Mr. Pherozeshah Merwanji Mehta.

22. List referred to in the reply to question No. 6 put by the Honourable Mr. Pherozeshah Merwanji Mehta.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Explanation of the Fincial Statement of the Government of Bombay for the year 1900-1901.

BILLS AND ORDERS OF THE DAY.

1 A Bill to amend the Bombay City Land Revenue Act, 1876—Second Reading.

2 A Bill to further amend the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879—First Reading.

3 A Bill to further amend the City of Bombay Municipal Act, 1888—First Reading.

NOTICE OF MOTION.

The Honourable Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola will propose the following amendment in the Bill to amend the Bombay City Land Revenue Act, 1876 (No. II of 1900), as amended in Select Committee on the 20th February :—

In clause 6, lines 10 to 12, for the words "drawn and attested by a person of professional competence in that respect recognized by the Collector" to substitute the words "correctly delineating the boundaries."

THE QUESTION OF NURSES AND PLAGUE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Mr. Reddie's interesting letter, published on Saturday, the 18th, omitted to mention the nurses of the Cama Hospital, who were engaged in the early days of plague work. The addition of their names, which I give below, would have made his list more complete :—

Nurse Nesbitt, Sahibs' Servants' Hospital, Cutch Mandvie, Grant Road, Arthur Road, February 8, 1897, to January 21, 1898—on the latter date Nurse Nesbitt was admitted as a patient in the European General Plague Hospital.

Nurse Agnes Goulden, Arthur Road and Cutch Mandvie, March 2, 1897, to February, 1898.

Nurse Brown, Sahibs' Servants' Hospital, March 12 to May 1, 1897.

Nurse Allnutt, Worli, April 6 to May 17, 1897.

Nurse Young, Arthur Road, April 1 to June 4, 1897.

Nurse E. Smith, Arthur Road, March 1 to April 1, 1897.

Nurse Milligan, Arthur Road, February 11 to April 6, and September 22 to end of November 1897.

Miss Atkinson, Superintendent of Nursing, Arthur Road, and then Worli, February 11 to April 6, 1897.

Several other European nurses were engaged in various places, besides a number of natives.—Yours, &c.,

A. M. BENSON.

We understand that the Honorary Secretary, St. George's Nursing Fund, was not aware that nurses from the Cama Hospital had been employed, otherwise their names would have been included.—(ED. "B. G.")

CHEATING THE CHARTERED BANK.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, before Mr. Webb, acting Chief Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Framji Bhicaji, of the Criminal Investigation Department, placed Ganpati Chetty, a clerk in the Engineer's Office at Tanjore, who has been arrested on the charge of cheating the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, in respect of a sum of Rs. 70,000, on the 21st July last. Jamsetji Bejonji Bamji, ledger clerk in the Bombay branch of the Bank, identified the accused as the person to whom he had given a cheque for Rs. 70,000 on the Bank of Bombay. The accused was ordered to be sent to Madras, where he will be tried conjointly with his brother, T. K. Row, who is also implicated in the affair.

In the course of police inquiries at Madras the accused had accounted for Rs. 20,000, which, he said, he had converted into gold coins. With regard to the remaining fifty notes of one thousand rupees each he first made a statement that he had burnt them. He now changes this statement and says that they were taken by him to the Currency Office where he got one thousand sovereigns in exchange for fifteen notes and converted a note of Rs. 1,000 into notes of smaller value. The accused will be taken to Madras to-night in charge of Inspector V. B. Guruswamy Pillay.

FOOTBALL AT INDORE.

On Sunday, a football match, under Association rules, was played between the Morning Star Club, Indore, and the second eleven of Holkar College, Indore. The Morning Star team was under the captaincy of Mr. G. K. Kotwal, and the Holkar College team was captained by Mr. Khanwalkar, B.B.O. The game was played on the Holkar College football ground and after an interesting contest resulted in a pointless draw. The Morning Star team exhibited greater activity but the Holkar College players showed the greater skill. Mr. O. M. Tembe acted as referee.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

Mr. Mulji B. Barbhaya presided at the weekly meeting of the Standing Committee of the Corporation held, yesterday afternoon, in the Municipal Office. There were also present: Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Kt., the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Messrs. James MacDonald, Hartley Kennedy, G. Lund, Fazulbhoy Visram, S. D. Khote, K. N. Wadia, Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed, N. N. Katrak, A. G. Vegas, Mr. W. L. Harvey, Municipal Commissioner, and Mr. M. N. Wadia, the Secretary.

THE LATE MR. J. W. SMITH.

The Commissioner, in a letter, dated the 15th instant, informed the Committee that the late Mr. J. W. Smith rendered pensionable service aggregating 21 years, 11 months and 7 days, for which his widow was entitled to a compassionate allowance amounting to Rs. 12,160. The total amount contributed by the deceased towards the pension, &c., fund was Rs. 7,813-12-6. He recommended that sanction be given to defray the amount from the surplus cash balance. The necessary sanction was granted.

KEROSINE OIL.

The Committee considered the resolution of the Corportion inquiring whether it was not feasible to use other kinds of kerosine oil for lighting Municipal lamps.

It was resolved to request the Commissioner to obtain a report from the Executive Engineer as to whether in view of the fact that the price of Snowflake oil had gone up, it would be advantageous or suitable to use other kinds of kerosine oil for lighting Municipal lamps.

MUNICIPAL CONTRACT.

The Committee considered a letter from the Commissioner, dated the 21st instant, on the subject of tenders for the supply of cast-iron manhole covers, &c., for the Parel and Fergusson Road sectional districts, which was considered at the last meeting of the Committee. The Commissioner stated that the reason why he requested Messrs. Sorabji Shapurji and Co. to reduce their rates after the tenders were opened was that he did not consider Messrs. Postwalla and Co. a suitable firm to entrust the contract to. If he proceeded to say, Messrs. Sorabji Shapurji and Co. had refused to make any reduction, he would still have recommended the acceptance of their tender. He, therefore, requested that the Standing Committee would, if they thought it desirable, reconsider their decision in the matter as, in his opinion, the firm selected was not yet in a position to carry out satisfactorily a contract of this kind.

Mr. Lund said he had visited Messrs. Postwalla's work-shop and was satisfied that they had ample means of carrying out this contract. Even supposing that they would fail, the Municipality would in no way suffer loss, as the tenderers had deposited a sum of Rs. 1,300. He moved that the letter be recorded.

Mr. K. N. Wadia, in seconding the proposition, remarked that Messrs. Postwalla's firm being a new one was not a sufficient reason to deprive them of the contract.

Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed proposed an amendment for rescinding the previous resolution of the Committee accepting the tender of Messrs. Sorabji Shapurji and Co.

Sir Bhalchandra Krishna seconded the amendment. He said it appeared from the letter of the Commissioner that he had no confidence in the new man. In the face of that statement he did not think it advisable to force the hands of the Commissioner and accept the tender of a man whom he did not recommend.

The Commissioner said he was assured by competent engineers that the new firm was not able to carry out the contract satisfactorily.

On a division the amendment was carried by a majority.

The Committee then adjourned.

THE BROACH CITY PRESS COMPANY.

The eleventh annual meeting of shareholders was held yesterday, at the registered office, Dean Lane, Mr. Narandas Purshotumdas, chairman of the board of directors, presiding. The following was the directors' report :—Your directors have the pleasure to lay before you for adoption the annual report of the company together with the audited accounts and balance-sheet for the year ended 30th June, 1900. The total number of bales pressed at your presses at Palej and Agra amounts to 3,703 and 18,558 bales against 17,733 and 11,250 turned out last year. The joint working agreement at Agra continued the whole year, i.e., from 1st July, 1899, to 30th June, 1900, at the rate of Rs. 3-6-0 per bale, including hoops and gunnies. The total pressing under the combination amounted to 31,191 bales, of which your company's factory pressed 14,729 bales. Your Palej factory was being worked at a loss this year, owing to the failure of cotton crop in Broach districts. From the statement of accounts attached it will be seen that the total net earnings of the company amount to Rs. 13,793-8-0 including the sum of Rs. 2,121-1-0 brought forward from last year, out of which your directors have appropriated Rs. 1,000 to depreciation of machinery account, and Rs. 3,000 to equalization of dividend account and from the balance they recommend that a dividend at the rate of Rs. 15 per share, being 7½ per cent. per annum on the capital, free of income-tax, be paid to the share holders, absorbing Rs. 9,000. They also recommend that a bonus of Rs. 300 be paid to the employes of the Company, leaving a balance of Rs. 493-8-0 to be carried over to next year's account. Your press buildings have been insured as under:—The Palej press building at Rs. 1,300; and the Agra at Rs. 14,000; the engines, boilers and machinery of your factories at Palej and Agra are not insured. Messrs. Lukhmidas Vussonjee and Nanu Narayen Kothare, two of your directors, retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election. You are requested to appoint an auditor for the ensuing year and to fix his remuneration.

The directors' report and audited accounts were adopted and passed. A dividend at the rate of Rs. 15 per share, free of income-tax, was declared. A bonus of Rs. 300 was directed to be paid to the employes of the company. Messrs. Lukhmidas Vussonjee and Nanu Narayen Kothare were re-elected directors of the company. Mr. Motiram Haridas was appointed auditor at a remuneration of Rs. 75. Thanks were accorded to the secretaries and managers and the directors for their satisfactory management of the company's affairs. The proceedings ended with the customary compliment to the chairman.

Advice to Mothers!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 4d. per bottle.

EDUCATION AMONG THE BENI-ISRAEL COMMUNITY.

PRESENTATION TO MR. H. M. KEHIMKER.

A large company of ladies and gentlemen, mostly members of the Jewish community met, last evening, at the Israelite School, to present an address to Mr. Haeem Samuel Kehimker in recognition of his various services to the Beni-Israel community of Bombay, and to witness the unveiling of his portrait, presented to the Institute by his friends and admirers. The Hon. Mr. S. M. Moses presided.

The address, which was read by Mr. Solomon Samson, stated among other things: "That you have conferred a lasting benefit upon your community by educating their youth; that you have with dignified calmness disregarded their aspersions; that you have zealously worked, at the sacrifice of time and money, for their amelioration; that you have elevated them from darkness and ignorance to light and refinement: all these, the salient features of your work, speak volumes for your large-heartedness, and just appreciation of that highest ideal of reward which lies in the patient and persevering performance of one's duty itself. The present site of the school-building, the existing prestige of the institution in point of instruction, literary, moral and religious, are entirely due to your active exertions in the matter. In commemoration of your valuable services to the institution we beg to present you, Sir, with a ring as a souvenir of the high esteem in which we hold you and the deep gratitude we bear towards you."

The chairman, in presenting the address to Mr. Haeem Samuel and unveiling his portrait, said that the present movement was set on foot by the many friends and admirers of Mr. Haeem in grateful recognition and admiration of his long, laborious and disinterested services to the cause of education amongst the Beni-Israel community, and particularly for the watchful care and paternal attention which he gave to the Israelite School from its infancy to the present day. He had known Mr. Haeem Samuel for upwards of twenty years, and he could confidently say that he had never met with a more conscientious, unselfish and hard-working man. (Applause.) By his efforts toward the moral, physical and religious education of the Beni-Israel youths, he had actually raised the status of the community. Their male and female youth had made such great progress in education that they could now hold their own against any section of the Bombay community. In conclusion Mr. Moses remarked that the Israelite School would stand as a lasting monument of the good deeds of Mr. Haeem Samuel. (Applause.)

Mr. Haeem Samuel, in acknowledging the gifts made to him, thanked those present in suitable terms. He said that his services had been greatly overrated, and had not the Anglo-Jewish community come to his assistance with a liberal purse, he would not have been able to do what he had done. He strongly urged upon the community the necessity of endowing the school with a permanent fund, so as to make it self-supporting.

On the motion of Mr. N. V. Gokhale, a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to the Hon. Mr. Moses, and the proceedings concluded.

CLAIM FOR DAMAGES DISALLOWED.

At the Small Causes Court, yesterday, Mr. J. E. Mody, the Acting Third Judge, disposed of the suit filed by Messrs. Sorabji E. Warden and Company against Messrs. Glade and Company, Agents for the Continental Insurance Company, for the recovery of Rs. 405, being the amount of damages. Mr. Byramji Warden, pleader, appeared for the plaintiffs, while the defendants were represented by Mr. Bayley, of Messrs. Crawford Browne and Co., Solicitors. The claim originally amounted to Rs. 1,300 and was made up of the following items :—To amount payable under policy No. 5043, dated the 24th December, 1898, in respect of 10,034 Mangalore tiles, valued at Rs. 652-3-3, having been jettisoned in the sea; payments made for saving and landing the tiles Rs. 217-11-6; value of tiles still detained by the Customs authorities at Diu for ground-rent and other charges Rs. 547-12-9, and other charges Rs. 59-8. Out of these Rs. 895 had been paid by the defendants and they denied further liability. His Honour held that the plaintiffs had failed to prove their case as regard the damages and dismissed the suit with costs certifying Rs. 30 as professional costs.

THE RESULTS OF LITIGATION INSTALMENTS.

Before Mr. C. W. Chitty, Chief Judge, at the Small Causes Court, yesterday, Mr. K. Patuk, pleader, appeared on behalf of the defendant in the case of Hazarimul Jora and Co., marwaree shroffs, vs. Rung Rao Rowji Rege, a landed proprietor, and applied that his client be allowed to pay the balance of the decree passed in that suit, by instalments.

Mr. Patuk said that the original claim was for Rs. 1,371, and the costs brought the amount to Rs. 1,466-7-1. The amount was ordered to be paid by monthly instalments of Rs. 60. The defendant continued to pay them from October, 1897, and had cleared off Rs. 960. He was unable to pay further instalments, owing to his having been involved in a criminal case in the Presidency Magistrate Court. The proceedings were protracted and it was only after eight months that he was able to establish his innocence and to obtain permission to prosecute the complainant in that case for giving false evidence. The defendant's expenses in that case were heavy, amounting to about Rs. 7,000. The defendant was also paying a monthly instalment of Rs. 25 by virtue of a decree for Rs. 502 passed against him by Mr. Hormusji Dadabhoy. There was yet another decree against the defendant. Under the circumstances the pleader asked for indulgence from the Court. His Honour, after hearing the opposing party, ordered the defendant to pay the balance by a monthly instalment of Rs. 60. If he committed any further default in payments, no further indulgence would be shown to him.

THE FAMINE.

THE NUMBERS ON RELIEF.

Name of Province.	Preceding week. Revised figures. Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Present week. Relief works.	Gratuitous relief.	Total.	Increase or decrease.
British Provinces.							
Madras	5731	3100	8331	4211	3100	7311	— 1020
Bombay and Sindh	1076414	507510	1583984	938821	559203	1476024	—107960
Bengal	14293	7719	22012	17038	9636	26644	+ 4632
N.-W. Provinces and Oudh ...	...	1493	1493	...	1401	1401	— 89
Punjab	126083	43148	169231	104742	44694	149436	— 19795
Central Provinces ...	374434	1895151	2269585	313486	1993349	2306835	+ 36864
Berar	256851	167819	424673	212957	111295	324253	—100220
Ajmer-Merwara	61014	30003	91017	60:20	23201	90021	— 996
Total British Provinces ..	1914153	2655973	4570126	1649330	2734103	4383401	—186084
Native States.							
Rajputana States	201200	114122	315622	141693	101992	243685	— 71937
Central India States	71503	44827	116735	56715	33101	89816	— 26919
Mysore	288	...	288	1566	...	1566	+ 1278
Hyderabad	355142	104978	460120	340389	98969	439358	— 20762
Baroda	87375	34843	122218	87375	34843	122218	...
Bombay Native States	335121	67700	403124	308573	53728	362301	— 40823
Punjab Native States	2:724	19119	42143	17642	15322	33164	— 8979
Central Provinces Feudatory States	12064	39191	51255	11219	36326	47545	— 3710
Kashmir (Jammu)	503	...	503	488	...	488	— 15
Total Native States ...	1086628	425380	1512008	935540	374481	1310121	—17187
Grand Total ..	3000781	3081353	6082134	2615579	3108584	5724163	—357971

The following staff has been added to the Headquarters of the China Expeditionary Force :—Colonel on the Staff, Royal Artillery, Brigadier-General Pipon; Brigade-Major, Royal Artillery, Captain T. L. Cochead, R. A.; Colonel on the Staff, Royal Engineers Colonel Shone; Brigade-Major, Royal Engineers, Major J. G. Day.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

The following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 14th August. The Trustees have sanctioned the payment of grain allowance to its men up to 31st December next, subject to the prices of grain and the conditions being such as may justify the payment under the rules governing the grant.

Read letter from the Acting Engineer, dated 7th August 1900, reporting the death of Mr. T. G. Mullen, Masonry Foreman, in his Department, which occurred on the evening of the 6th idem, and saying that Mr. Mullen joined the service of the Trust on its formation in 1873, and that by his death the Trustees have lost the services of a most valuable and faithful servant.

Resolution.—The Trustees much regret to hear of the death of Mr. Mullen, who rendered good service during the many years he has been connected with the Port Trust.

MUSJID STATION.

Read letter from the Agent, G. I. P. Railway Co., dated 23rd May 1900, saying that for a considerable time past the Company has received petitions from the public regarding the inadequacy of the accommodation at Musjid Station and the need of increased means of access from one side of the line to the other, that quite recently two urgent appeals have been addressed to him on the subject by the Grain Merchants' Association in which it is represented that the increased traffic, both by train and by the outside public, has caused so much overcrowding of the foot-overbridge and its approaches as to cause a considerable amount of danger, observing that the petitioners have grounds for complaint, and proposing to erect a new and larger overbridge to take the place of the present wooden structure. The Agent gives the history of the arrangement entered into between the Port Trust and the G. I. P. Railway Company for the construction of the foot-bridge over the railway to the south of the Musjid overbridge to show that originally the Trustees paid 2-3rd of the cost, subsequently the Railway Co., for their own purpose, made some additions at their own cost which practically made the shares equal, and enquires whether the Trustees would bear one-half of the cost of the new bridge as in the case of the present structure, credit being given for a moiety of the sum realized by sale of the materials of the old bridge when dismantled inasmuch as it will be in replacement of the existing bridge which has become inadequate to meet the traffic, and as it will supply the requirements of both the Railway Company and the Port Trust. He further remarks that the new bridge shall be of steel carried on steel columns and that the estimate for the alterations at Musjid works out to Rs. 41,691 of which sum Rs. 25,000 has been entered as the cost of the overbridge. Read minutes of members of the Land and Railways Committee, saying that the Musjid Railway Station is the only one convenient to the Docks, as well as the Bunders, in that neighbourhood, that the Port Trust is, therefore, largely interested in securing accommodation for the public, such as will be provided by the proposed footbridge; observing that the three large overbridges, the Carnac, Musjid and Elphinstone Road bridges, were constructed at the combined cost of the Railway Company, the Municipality and the Port Trust; Government giving the land and suggesting that it is very desirable that the opportunity of obtaining a larger and more suitable bridge should not be lost.

Resolution.—The Trustees are pleased to accept the proposals made in letter dated 23rd May 1900, by the Agent, G. I. P. Railway Company, and agree to pay half the actual cost of the foot-bridge when completed less a moiety of the sum realized by the sale of the materials of the old bridge when dismantled. The estimated cost of the Trustees' share, or Rs. 12,500, should be entered in the list of requirements to be provided for by the new loan.

Read Government Resolution, Marine Department, dated 3rd August 1900, communicating the telegram from the Government of India according sanction to the raising by the Port Trustees of a Debenture Loan of Rs. 25 lakhs and directing, under Section 40 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, that the said Loan or instalments thereof shall be raised at a rate of interest not exceeding 4 per cent. per annum, and on Debentures repayable in a period not exceeding 30 years.

Resolution.—To be submitted to the Finance and Establishment Committee for consideration and report.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table:—

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 16th Aug. 1900.	Total from 1st April to 16th Aug. 1900.	For week ending 16th Aug. 1899.	Total from 1st April to 16th Aug. 1899.
Vessels piloted into harbour	18	399	11	310
" out of	21	394	18	369
" transported	15	299	4	217
" attended to	3	35	...	21
" warped ...	...	28	...	24

HIGH COURT.—August 23.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. Tyabjee.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

152 00—Bicknell M and M—Maneckjee Eduljee Contractor vs Meherbai and others—Craigie L & O

192 00—Arde ir H and D—Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Tata vs Edgelow G and W—Tumer and others—Edgelow G and W.

201 00—Payne G S and M—Tricumdas Thakordas vs Ramabai and another—Little and Co.

184 99—Payne G S and M—Aba Gunny vs Hajee Jan Mahomed Hajee Oosman Chatani—A F Turner, F and D and R and B.

185 99—Payne G S and M—Aba Gunny vs Hajee Jan Mahomed Hajee Oosman Chatani—A F Turner, F and D and R and E—For postponement.

403 00—Little and Co—Beg Mahomed Hajee Abd Rehman vs The Diamond Mills Ltd—E G and W.

302 1900—Edgelow G and W—Lalcobhoy Nanabhoy Parekh vs Beg Mahomed Haji Abd Rahman and others—Little and Co,

135 1898 99—Ardeshir H and D—Cullianjee Khetsey vs Bhugwanbai Bhawanbhai—M J and M.

7.1 99—Wadia and G—Motee Wagjee and others vs Sakarbai widow and others—P G S and M, and N and H.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Russell.

For Judgment.

450 1900—Unwala and P—Nanu Narayen Kothare and others vs Ki-sondas Tribhowandas and others—B M and M and Little and Co.

To Speak to the Minutes of Order.

370 70—Wadia and G—Karmally Rahimbhoy and others vs Rahimbhoy Huoibohoy and another—Thakurdas D C and H.

Testamentary Suits.

27 1900—Jamsetjee and R—Bai Doorgabai alias Chandrabai Jeagabai vs Hari Balloo Malgoonker—Mantri and B—Part heard.

2 1900—R P Mehta—Krishnaji Vithal Limaya vs Bai Doorgabai and another—R P Barucha and J and R—Long Cause.

1 1900—Madhawjee V—Oza Premjee Gooculdas vs Gombai widow—Jamsetji and R—Testamentary Suit.

422 1900—Tabjee D and Co—Mohilal Sudarara and another vs Kissonlal Dararam and another—Wadia and G—Commercial Cause.

434 1900—Nanu and H—Mowjee Shamjee vs The National Bank of India—Little and Co.

12 1900—Thakurdas D C and H—Dayal Gopal vs Mamoobai Ardeshir H D and Co.

Testamentary Suits.

20 1900—Dikshit and D—Methabai widow vs Lowjee Lathaya —In person

38 99—Mantri and B—Mohibai vs Manlal Manordas—K B Mehta.

Long Causes.

666 98—Edgelow G and W—Ashabai vs Hajee Seedick Hajee Ebrahim—Ardasir H and D

447 99—Thakurdas D and C—Ranchordas Purshotamdas vs Venkatiar Ganoo Esau Sakuka and others—Crawford B and Co

25 1900—M H Khan—Sukunbai vs Hassonally Alladin—Payne G S and M

26 1900—M H Khan—Sukunbai vs Hasanali Alladin—Payne G S and M

68 2699—1900—Smetham B and N—Dhurmajee Shimnajee vs Boodibai widow—Ardesir H and D

13 1900—Bicknell M and M—Charles Hermeger vs Constan Draz and another—Smetham B and N.

541 94—Ardeshir H and D—Bai Sakoobai alias Gopabai and others vs Sayajee Nagoo and others—J C Cama and C L and O.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Crowe.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

404 1900—Wadia and G—Wodarmul Bhuramal vs Hardatrai Dewkaranda—Hormusjee and R.

For Investigation of Pauperism.

21 1900—In person—Nicolas de Souza vs Francis de Souza Jehangir and S.

22 1900—In person—Ameerkhan Bahadurkhan vs Rajakhan Doulkhan—R N Motabhoy.

23 1900—In person—Mahomed Gangjee and another vs Rahim Jalmub Abdin.

18 1900—In person—Hurkison Bhica vs Runchord Jewan and others.

19 1900—In person—Ramjanalli Jeevabhoy vs Khatizabai widow and others.

20 1900—In person—Trimbuck Manek vs Munjee Kessowjee and others.

Long Causes.

1 1900—N M Cama—Hajee Ali Jan Mahomed vs Appajee Sadashev Dongrey—P yne G S and M—Part heard.

709 99—Thakurdas D C and H—Abdulrahiman Hajee Goolam vs Esmail Hajee Aodoola—P F Pavri—For postponement.

38 1900—Bhaishanker and K—Chimanlal Nagindas vs Goswami Shri Kanayaljee—Bicknell M and M.

122 5011 1900—Aldridge Salmon and Co vs Rustomjee Eduljee Dadachanjee—Jamsetjee and R.

265 1900—Hiralal M and M—Hurgowan Luchminarayen and another vs Khjee Comersey and another—Pestonjee R and K.

448 99—Little and Co—Soonderdas Dharamsey and others vs Maneckjie Eduljee Contractor—Payne G S and M.

361 94—Edgelow G and W—Lalcobhoy Chuganlal vs Narotamdas Inderjee Vershman and others—Dikshit and D.

374 14385 99—Ardeshir H and D—Pestonjee Nusserwanjee Kerrawala vs Abdul Kader Hussonally

215 99—S B and N—Seakaran Samirmul vs Nathmul Ramdas and others

ROLLING STOCK ON THE EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

An important letter has been addressed by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce to the Government of India, P. W. D., regarding the provision of sufficient rolling stock by the E. I. R. to meet the requirements of the coal, jute and grain trades. The committee forward a letter received from the Acting Agent, East Indian Railway, in which the latter considers it desirable to supplement the remarks of the Hon'ble Member of Council to dispel the impression that the railway had obtained not only sanction for all the wagons asked for, but the necessary means to pay for them, which the Agent contends is contrary to the real facts of the case. He says the statement of the hon'ble member, as its stands, is incomplete. He states that the wagons asked for by the East Indian Railway have been sanctioned, but he omits to mention that Government has withheld the grant of money to pay for them. The Committee of the Chamber are of opinion that the letter from the East Indian Railway under reference, in addition to explaining the practical difficulties with which the railway authorities are confronted in their efforts to meet the requirements of trade difficulties, which lie entirely between the Government of India and themselves, opens up a very important question as to whether it is possible in the interests of the development of the trade of the country to frame any new scheme or mode of action by which a railway might be placed in sufficient funds to augment their rolling stock in proportion to the requirements of trade. Looking at the matter from a purely mercantile point of view, it would appear that the difficulties of the present position, which are so unduly hampering the railway authorities, and as a natural consequence the development of trade, are simply difficulties of finance, which if the railway were a purely commercial undertaking would be easily overcome, and as a matter of fact would not be considered as difficulties at all. What the mercantile community fail to understand and what apparently the railway authorities also fail to understand, as evidenced by the speech of the Chairman at the meeting held on the 27th June, is why the efficiency of the line should be crippled, not only by an inadequate supply of rolling stock but in other ways, because of financial stress laid upon the Government in consequence of famine. The Committee cannot understand why the Indian Government should apparently consider it necessary according to the present system of annual allotments, to provide certain expenditure from ordinary revenue. Apparently there would be no difficulty in the East Indian Railway authorities raising all the money required for rolling stock and other purposes if they were allowed to do so. It would appear that the Government after the arrangement made by the Secretary of State in 1894 have given their assent to the company raising a larger proportion of the sum necessary for their estimated requirements for the year 1900-1901, amounting to about £1,000,000, and that this has already been done on perfectly satisfactory terms, but permission has been refused to the railway company to provide the balance in this way, as it has not been provided by Government. The railway authorities are consequently crippled. If, as the Chairman stated, the supply of the requisite funds could be obtained directly by the company under their Parliamentary powers, as in former years, the question of encroaching on Government resources could not arise, and the Committee share the astonishment expressed by Sir Richard Strachey on the above occasion at the refusal of the Government to permit the company, as they virtually are doing, to carry out works of improvement which the board and their staff hold to be essential for the proper management of a constantly increasing traffic, and to which no objection has been taken on the ground of their not being really required. The Committee representing the interests of the trade of Bengal feel that the policy now being followed by the Government of India in connection with the East Indian Railway is one which is not only preventing the expansion of trade and causing great loss and inconvenience to those engaged in it, but is also crippling the resources of the railway authorities for coping with the additional demands made upon them in times of famine, and may in the end prove disastrous to the interests of the country generally. The Committee will be glad to learn that after due consideration it has been possible to adopt some new departure which will give the railway authorities greater freedom of action with regard to maintaining the efficiency of their line by an adequate supply of rolling stock.

THE NORMAN BUST.

The story that came the other day from Calcutta of the strange recovery of the marble bust of the late Mr. John Paxton Norman, Chief Justice of Bengal, who was killed by a Wahabi on the steps of the Town Hall at Calcutta, from an obscure closet of the Calcutta High Court, is not without parallels in the history of statues in this country. This bust it seems lay for a long time in the godowns of the Custom House as no one would pay the duty that was claimed on it by the authorities; and when Mr. Justice Norris paid these dues and set it free from the durance of the Customs authorities, it was lost sight of again by being unaccountably consigned to an obscure closet in the back part of the High Court buildings. We hope that now that it has been recovered from its hiding place, it will not be lost sight of again. The statue of Lord William Bentinck, which now graces a prominent spot in the City of Palaces and Statues, was also once in a similar plight and was detained in pawn in 1841 till redeemed by some generous admirer. Bombay also furnishes some similar examples of the maltreatment of statues. When the bust of one its former Governors—Sir James Carnac—which was subscribed for in 1841, arrived in 1846, there was nobody to receive it, and it lay for several years forgotten in its packing case in the cellar under the stairs of the Town Hall, till it was accidentally discovered, and placed in the Royal Asiatic Society's Library inside the Hall. Even the statue of the great Marquess Wellesley, which had been subscribed for by Bombay citizens in the beginning of this century, had to lie neglected for years in the warehouse of Messrs. Forbes and Company for want of funds to erect it suitably. Sir Charles Fowler came to its rescue and gave the money required, when it was put up near the old Church Gate, whence it was removed in the next generation to the Elphinstone Circle Gardens, where it now stands. It may be noted in passing that this statue as well as its neighbour in the gardens—that of Lord Cornwallis—illustrate the propensity of the native of India to worship anything and everything. Both these statues in Bombay are worshipped, and it is usual to see them garlanded, as well as to find flowers, lamps and other token of Hindu worship on the steps of the pedestals.—"Pioneer."

INDIAN CROP PROSPECTS.

MADRAS GINGELLY.

THE GINGELLY CROP OF 1900-1901.

First Report.—Owing to the comparatively favourable early rainfall in the districts where the early sowings of this crop are most largely made, the area sown with gingelly this year up to the end of July has been very considerably in excess of the average for recent years, and still more markedly above the sowings of this crop last year. The excess is most marked in the Carnatic districts, where about double the average area has been sown. In the Deccan districts, there has been some deficiency. On the whole the crop is a promising one, though it suffered in some parts for want of rain in June.

MADRAS COTTON.

THE COTTON CROP OF 1900-1901.

First Report.—The table given below summarises the statistics of the areas sown with cotton up to July. As usual up to that date sowings had scarcely commenced and owing to a much smaller area than usual having been sown in Coimbatore (Salems), the total is less even than usual. The shortage in that district is attributed to the state of the weather. Such crop as has been sown is in fair condition, and sowings are going on actively at present in the districts where Northerns and Westerns are produced.

In 1892 there were some long-distance races from Vienna to Berlin, and from Berlin to Vienna, which attracted considerable attention in Austria and Germany, a certain German Prince being promoted from the rank of captain to that of major in consequence of his success in the race in which he was concerned. Italy, being in the Triple Alliance took an interest in these events, and in the Italian papers there was a column containing the hour-to-hour positions of the candidates in the "Corse di resistenza," as these races were called. It was even suggested by King Humbert that there should be similar long-distance races from Vienna and Berlin respectively to Rome, and vice-versa. But King Humbert read of the sufferings of the horses, and immediately declared he would have none of it. In fact, prosecutions for cruelty to animals have had their proper effect throughout Italy, and a horse or donkey is nowadays treated nearly as humanely in Naples as in London.

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GOLF AND GOLFERS.

James Braid still continues on his victorious career. His latest victim is Jack White, who succumbed to the Romford player by a narrow margin in a 36-holes match over the links of the Enfield Club. The latter professional appears to have made an excellent, fight against his hard-driving opponent whose long game just at present is of a rather heartbreaking character; though, at the same time White's driving is also of a really good standard—so different to what it was a year or so back, when it was invariably the cause of his undoing. The Seaford man is probably the most improved player in the world of golf, and there appears no reason why he should not even further develop his abilities, particularly as he appears to have completely overcome that nervous irritability which so seriously handicapped him in the old days.

I notice that a contemporary credits White with having added 30 yards on to his tee shot during the past year or so. If he has, he must have been a very short driver a year or so ago, as in first-class golf 30 yards is about the difference between a short driver and a long driver, and I hardly think that White—at least during the past three or four seasons—could be included in the former class. That White has improved wounderfully in the steadiness of his wooden play is undoubtedly correct, but in actual length I should hardly think that he has gained more than 10 or 15 yards, which is a considerable distance even to an average driver. People too frequently talk glibly of 30 yards without stopping to think what the distance realy means during the course of a round.

The news that J. H. Taylor has decided to depart for the United States for a period of two or three months will not come as a surprise to many readers of golf news in the "Sporting Chronicle," notwithstanding the disclaimers which have appeared from time to time to the effect that the champion had no intention of following Vardon's lead and leaving these shores. At the same time, Taylor is essentially a business man—and a shrewd one at that—and this is an opportunity which it would have been folly to miss, particularly as, in conjunction with his partner, Cann, he has a branch establishment in America.

Our American friends will now be looking forward to a meeting between the only two men who have won the championship on three occasions during comparatively recent years, and they will no doubt make a great effort to bring the twain together. It may be that they will participate in the coming open championship—an incident which would give a greatly added interest to the contest, and at the same time take from it the one-sided appearance it would undoubtedly have had had Vardon alone been amongst the competitors. I hardly think that American golfers will allow this opportunity to pass of bringing the two great exponents of the game together.

The annual contest for the Dundee "Evening Telegraph" trophy, played last week over the Elie links, ended in somewhat of a surprise result—at least, it would appear such to Southern golfers, as the name of the winner, Mr. Jas Mackie of Earlsferry, a local player, is entirely unknown to fame on this side of the border. Mr. Mackie is one of the class of artisan golfers of whom there are many north of the border, but whose names are not known outside of their own immediate golfing sphere, owing to lack of opportunity they have of taking part in the big open competitions. The late Dr. A. J. T. Allan, the amateur champion of 1897, was a notable example of a player whose reputation was purely local, and he would probably have remained so had he not exhibited the form his friends and acquaintances knew he was possessed of. At the memorable meeting at Muirfield he arrived on the scene of his unexpected triumph a comparatively unknown golfer, and although one or two players who had had opportunities of becoming thoroughly acquainted with his game expressed an opinion that he possessed more than an outside chance, their views were generally regarded with scepticism. But his admirers eventually had the laugh on their side, as, although the fortune of the draw was kind to him in the respect that several very dangerous opponents were unexpectedly removed from his path early in the tournament, what he was called upon to accomplish he did well.

The entry for the "Evening Telegraph" trophy referred to, was excellent, and in point of numbers far ahead of that received in any previous year. That it exceeded expectations was proved by the fact that the committee of management found themselves in the awkward predicament of having to play three rounds on one day, in order to finish the contest on Saturday. Mr. Fred. M'Kenzie, the young St. Andrew's player, of whom so much was expected on his last year's form, and who has hardly maintained his reputation this season, early failed in the task of maintaining the title, which he secured last year. Mr. George Whilkie, another previous holder of the title, only succumbed in the penultimate round by one hole.

Last week I had the pleasure of a visit—my first visit—to the new links of the Chester Club. At present it is naturally not in the very best of condition, owing to the ravages of the grubs, which have been so much discussed and the efforts of their natural enemies, the rooks, who in their efforts to get at their prey have pulled the turf up wholesale, with the result that the links have a very untidy appearance indeed. Notwithstanding these defects, the lies through the green are still quite good, and the golf very enjoyable, particularly when one becomes acquainted with the distances, which are particularly difficult to judge on account of the flat nature of the ground. I hardly think, however, that the present links are quite up to the standard of the old. In the first instance, the lies through the green are hardly of the same quality, whilst the putting greens are hardly as true. On the whole, I should say they are barely as interesting as the old links on the other side of the railway. It may be that this opinion in favour of the old green is due in a certain degree to sentiment, as I was always very fond of the old links of which I have many pleasant recollections; but I believe that the majority of the members who have had an opportunity of knowing both links hold similar views. Of course, there is one inestimable advantage in that the palyers are now never inconvenienced by the high tides which periodically covered the old course. I really think the course would be improved if more use was made of the old ground, say two more holes, one out and the other home.

Liverpool, Aug. 2. H. H. Hilton.

A WAY THEY HAVE IN THE NAVY.

"Engineering" returns to the subject of the Navy boiler, and makes a strong case against the system under which the executive officer refuses to recognise the importance of steam. The recent competitive trials of the Belleville boiler ship Highflyer, and the tank boiler ship Minerva, are analysed as a case in point. The Highflyer had been only recently commissioned for the first time, and with few exceptions, the crew had had no previous experience with Belleville boilers; and although an inspector of machinery, who had had considerable experience with Belleville boilers, was told off to attend the trials, he was not at first on board the Belleville ship Highflyer, but on the tank boiler ship Minerva. It is difficult, says "Engineering," to imagine an

WRITERS AND READERS.

Mr. Swinburne is making steady progress with the revision and grouping of his verse for the collected edition which we are to get. The edition may be sufficiently advanced this autumn for details of it to be made known, but it can hardly begin to appear until the spring. At present the calculation is that it will make six volumes—that number at least, and probably more. Mr. Swinburne is very well.

As Dr. Morrison, the Peking correspondent of the "Times" has now been heard from, a point of literary news in reference to him may be mentioned. When he was last in this country he received a most handsome offer to write a book on China as he has known it during recent years. He undertook the book, and meant to begin it when he got back to Peking. Events have been historic there since Dr. Morrison's return; they have also shut off all tidings of his book.

Mr. John Roberts, the billiard champion, has written rather an exhaustive work on the great game. Its plan is that of an itinerary of his own career, as indicated by his most important matches and his most notable "breaks." By an ingenious series of drawings he enables his reader to follow every stroke made during hours of unbroken play. Nothing is yet settled as to the publication of this book, but a smaller volume by Mr. Roberts on the subject which he has made so much his own will appear soon.

Those who know what is going on in the literary world have been aware for some time that Mr. Murray mean to start a new review under the editorship of Mr. Henry Newbolt. The definite announcement of the venture, with full particulars as to its character, may now be expected before long. Meanwhile, there can be no harm in saying that the title will be the "Monthly Review," a selection not difficult to understand. Already Mr. Murray publishes the "Quarterly Review"; what more natural than that the new-comer should be the "Monthly Review?" Nothing, therefore, it to be gathered from the title as to the nature of the magazine.

Dr. Sven Hedin, who is at present travelling in the depths of Asia, is carefully keeping diaries in order to make another book. He is not likely to be home with that book within a year's time, and, indeed, his plans are indefinite and spacious. Those who know him fancy that he has in his mind the idea of trying to reach the forbidden Lhassa of the Lamas. He is a traveller of such daring and resource that it is felt he might succeed in such a venture. By the by, the cheap issue of his Through Asia is to appear first in fortnightly parts.

Many English visitors to Washington will remember Mr. Ainsworth Spofford, the learned and courteous librarian of Congress. Some time ago he retired from the office which he had held so long, and was succeeded by Mr. Herbert Putnam, a member of the publishing family. Since his retirement Mr. Spofford has been engaged on a work designed as an aid to the collection, use, and preservation of books and the formation of public and private libraries. Perhaps no man, except, indeed, our own Dr. Richard Garnett, is better qualified to write such a volume. It will be issued here by Messrs. Putnam under the title A Book for all Readers, Bookish, it will yet appeal to the general reader.

There may appear here in the autumn a work which Scribner has already issued in America. It is a monograph on Washington in the style of the Goupil series, the writer being Mr. W. C. Ford. The general note of the book is personal; we are given a connected story of the man George-Washington. It is the surveyor, the young colonel of a colonial regiment, the planter and slave-holder, the general and the President that we see. The volume is, of course rich in pictures. These include a unique collection of contemporary portraits of Washington and his family, of all the members of his Cabinet, and of other personages intimately associated with his times.

Sir Walter Armstrong has finished the monograph on Reynolds for Mr. Hanemann's fine art book, which has already been announced here. Of Reynolds, unlike Gainsborough, we know much in a personal way. It would be possible to give the details of his life with a fulness almost equal to Boswell's life of Johnson. On the other hand, time has ripened and fixed the estimate of Reynolds as the artist. With Gainsborough he has been set at the head of the English painters of his epoch. Guided by these considerations, Sir Walter Armstrong has devoted himself especially to an examination of Reynolds's art, and its influence on the English school and on all modern painting. With this, however, there goes an adequate portrait of the man.

Mr. John Lane, whose health improves gradually, is making what is a departure for him. He is to start a Colonial Library, the first volume in which will be Mrs. Atherton's novel Senator North. A novel by Mr. W. S. Lilly which Mr. Lane has in the press will also be put into this Colonial Library. It is entitled A Year of Life, and is in the note which might be expected from Mr. Lilly. Slaves of Society, a satire on modern social life and usages, is announced by Messrs. Harper. Ouida's story The Waters of Edera is being taken over by Messrs. Chatto, who publish most of her books. They will issue a three-and-six-penny edition of it in the autumn. By arrangements with Messrs. Smith Elder and Co., Messrs. Nelson and Sons are now enabled to issue the complete works of Thackeray in their New Century Library. The edition will consist of fourteen volumes, and will be completed this year.

It has been decided to issue the Twentieth Century New Testament in three parts instead of two. The second volume will be issued by Messrs. Horace Marshall in December. Mr. Archibald Colquhoun's book Russia Against India will be published at the middle of the month by Messrs. Harper. It is a study of the expansion of the Russian Empire in respect to the north-west frontiers of India. A gardening book is also promised by Messrs. Harper—a book meant especially for suburban gardeners. Mrs. Roma White, the author, entitles it Where Town and Country Meet. Some time ago Mr. W. D. Wilcox gave us an interesting book, Camping in the Canadian Rockies. He has now revised and enlarged it, and changed the title to The Rockies of Canada. Messrs. Putnam are the publishers.

A. M. F., the lady who wrote Foreign Courts and Foreign Homes, has another book in preparation with Messrs. Longman. It is called On the Banks of the Seine, and deals with French social life. France in another aspect will appear in a work by Mr. A. G. Bradley, the biographer of General Wolfe, which Messrs. Constable are publishing. This is a history of The Fight with France for North America—a struggle which began in 1754 and ended with the capture of Montreal in 1760. European Travel for Women is a hand book by Miss Mary C. Jones, which Messrs. Macmillan are to publish. It will probably be useful to man travellers as well as to women. The sixth volume in the History of Egypt, which Professor Flinders Petrie has edited for Messrs Methuen, will appear this season. It is by Mr. Stanley Lane Pole, and refers to Egypt under the Saracens. Like the other volumes it is well illustrated.

According to the "Religio-Philosophical Journal" an American organ, this is the way in which MSS. are refused in China:—"Illustrious Brother of the Sun and Moon! Look upon thy Slave, who rolls at thy feet, who kisses the earth before thee, and demands of thy charity permission to speak and live. We have read thy Manuscript with delight. By the bones of our Ancestors we swear that never have we encountered such a Masterpiece. Should we print it, His Majesty the Emperor would order us to take it as a criterion, and never again to print anything which was not equal to it. As that would not be possible before Ten Thousand Years, all trembling we return thy Manuscript, and beg of thee Ten Thousand Pardons. See! my hand is at my feet, and I am thy Slave."

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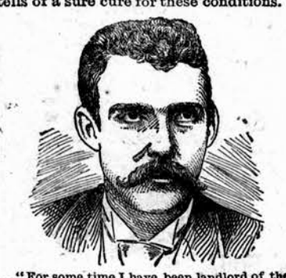

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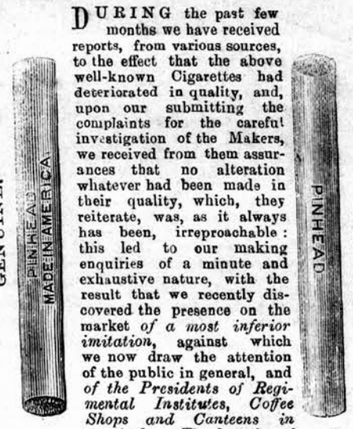

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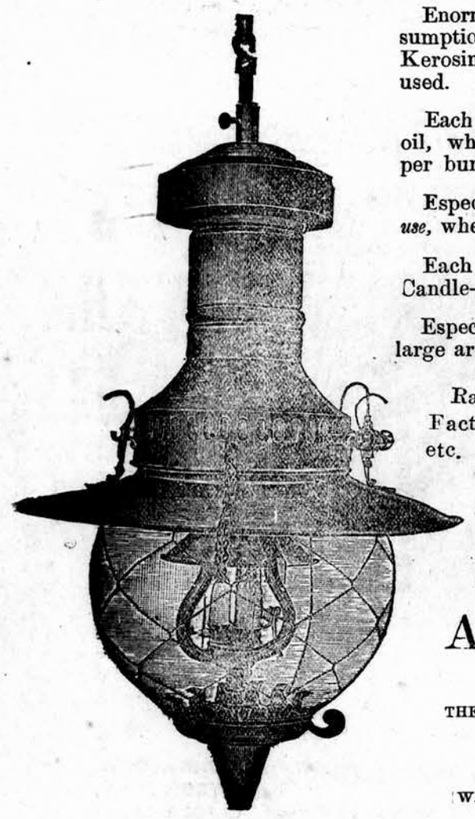

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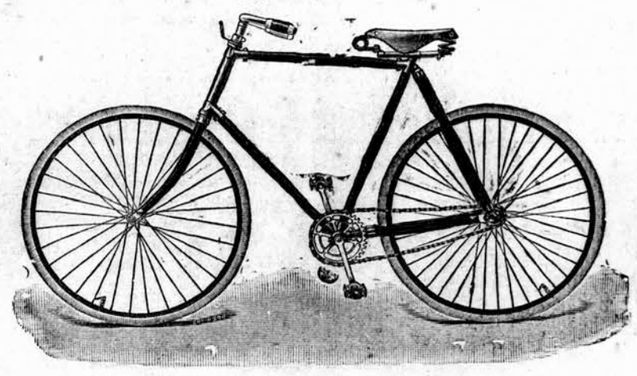

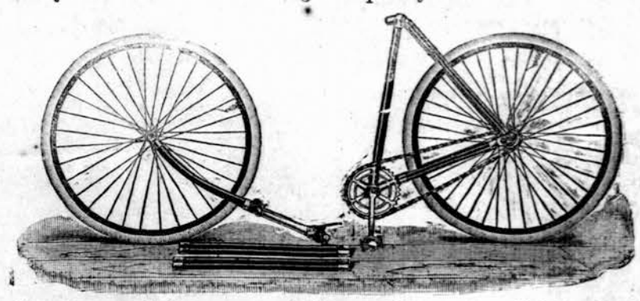

SPECIFICATION.

Duplex Tube Frame, equal wheels, with 1¾ in. tyres, hollow rims, detachable chain wheel; ½ in. pitch roller chain, 6½ in. cranks, gear 68 m. Brooks's saddle, with plated springs; "Premier" patent improved rubber Brake; detachable mudguards, rubber pedals; Carter oil bath case; detachable foot rests; band steering lock; standard finish, enamelled black, with extra plated parts including the lugs, and lined rims.

Its characteristics are as follows:—It can be disjointed in two minutes sufficiently to enable it to be packed in a case or basket of dimensions little more in height and length than the diameter of one wheel and the width of two. If it is required to be taken to pieces each limb of the frame can be disjointed and the whole of the tubes put in a small cricket bag.

The main joints are entirely brazeless, perfectly easy of detachment and their absolute soundness and security undeniable.

The joint pins pass through the lugs and tubes centrally, they have flat narrow heads which lie in the grooves between the 2 cylinders of the lugs and when screwed up by their nuts draw the lugs round the double tubes until the latter are firmly embraced.

There is absolutely no transverse or shearing strain on the joint pins.

All the members of the frame of a given size are interchangeable.

The Tubes are constructed of crucible cast steel of great strength and stiffness and in cross section take the form of two tubes in juxtaposition, although each double tube is formed of one sheet of metal.

We can strongly recommend this machine, it has been well tested on the road for over twelve months, and apart from the points already mentioned, has the great attraction of being as portable as a set of Fishing rods and as easily packed, requiring no more attention than one's ordinary portmanteau.

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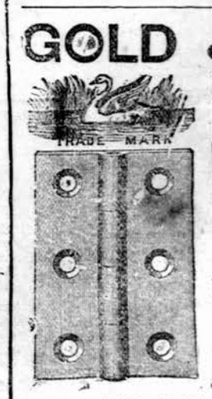
GOLD & Co.'s BIRMINGHAM ENGLAND.



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